Amusements.

BRYAN HAL[L]
SECOND WEEK
ROBERT HELLER,
MAGICIAN, MUSICIA[N]
SECOND SIGHT.
Grand Change of Program[me]
Every Night.
ja13-k219-1w

PROFESSOR ANDERSO[N]
THE WORLD RENOWNED
WIZARD OF THE NORT[H]
Will appear in this city on
Monday, January 27th, 18[62]
In his Grand, Original, Mystical Entertainment, Night in Wonderworld, as performed by him in part of the globe. Look out for the only GREAT [MA]GICIAN of the age, assisted by his family.
MISS ANDERSON,
The Retro-reminiscient Ortographist and the Sighted Sybil.
LITTLE FLORA ANDERSON,
The Young American Vocalist, the compo[ser] [of the] Magical Portfolio.
MR. J. H. ANDERSON, JR.,
In his Great Bio-Dynamic feat of Rope Tying ... ordinary.

McVICKER'S THEATR[E]
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock..........Curtain rises at ...
Second and last week of the eminent Am[erican] Tragedian
MR. PROCTOR.
A NEW ROMANTIC PLAY, originally produ[ced in] London with immense success.
MONDAY, Jan. 13th, will be presented for the [first] time the entire new historical drama, entitled
AMBITION;
OR, THE THRONE! THE TOMB!! THE SCAFFOLD!!!
Ethelwood, Earl of Derby....................Mr. Pro[ctor]
Henry the 8th, King of England..............Mr. ...
Martin Krenkley, A Cordwainer...............Mr. M...
Catherine Howard, afterwards Queen of England....................Miss Jennie Hos[mer]
ACT 1ST—The Fleeting Draught; The Plot commenced. ACT 2D—Ethelwood; The Tomb; The ... Alive. ACT 3D—Henry the 8th; The Bridal Ring; ... man's Heart. ACT 4TH—The two Keys; Sleeping ... ments of the Queen; The Knell of Doom; The ... of Mockery. ACT 5TH—Catherine Howard; The ... Sid; The Bell; The Axe. Decapitation of the Qu[een]. Death of her Accomplice.
GRAND DANCE.........Miss JENNIE HOSM[ER]
To conclude with the excellent farce of
BAMBOOZLING.
Due notice will be given of the repre[sentation of] MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Proctor; Lady Ma[cbeth], Miss Jennie Hosmer.

BAYARD TAYLO[R]
WILL LECTURE
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15th, at 7½ o'c[lock]
SUBJECT:
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SOCIALLY AND [PO]LITICALLY.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door. ja8-k2...

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVA[L]
—OF—
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.
Will be held at the Tremont House on THURSD[AY] EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
W. M. EGAN, A. M. BENNETT, G. R. GIBB[S]
MASTERS OF CEREMONIES:
A. E. CUTLER, J. D. PERKINS, A. G. GRAY,
A. G. LULL, C. S. CRANE, J. B. STANSE[LL]
JUSTUS HUMPHREY, IRA GODDARD.
Tickets $3. To be had of the Committee of Arra[nge]ments, and at the Tremont House. ja6-k215...

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCIN[G]
ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madi[son].
Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday, ... rents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tu[esday] day night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons ... all except those introduced by scholars. Address ... Box 1662. au25-g...

DANCING AND CALI[S]
THENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Majes[ty's] Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens [of] Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools [and] Private Families to give instructions in the ... polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, ... apply to Root & Cady's Music Store. de13-h35...

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Th[is]
popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,
And is now for rent by the night or week. It is r[e]garded as one of the best Halls in the United Stat[es]. The first Artists of the country, testify that in respect [to]
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thous[and] persons. The rent will be moderate. Address BAR[NARD &] HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Roo[m] No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. no25-h84...

Meeting of Stockholders.

ANNUAL MEETING—The a[n]nual meeting of the stockholders of the Chica[go] Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the o[ffice] of the Company on Monday, January 13th, at 1 P[. M.] for the election of nine directors to serve the ens[uing] year. (Jal1 k190-31) JAMES K. BURTIS, Sec'[y].

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO [&]
MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, January 6th, 1862.
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the C[hi]cago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be he[ld] in Chicago at the Office of the Company, corner [of] Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 11t[h], 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Dir[ectors] and the transaction of such other business as m[ay be] presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.
ja6-k20-td

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunte[r],
Physicians for the diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS,
Take this method of informing their Patients a[nd] those desirous of consulting them in this part of [the] country, that they have opened a Branch Offic[e at]
No. 11 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO,
Under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HU[N]TER. Special attention will be given to all disease[s of the]
THROAT, LUNGS OR HEAR[T].
To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hun[ter] have for many years devoted themselves exclusively.
Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicag[o] Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenu[e]. New York Office, No. 57 East 12th street. ja3-k160-1y

To Exchange.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR[S]
TO EXCHANGE.—The subscriber, contemp[lating] making Chicago his permanent residence, wo[uld] exchange valuable paying property in Cincinnati a[nd] New York for Chicago property. Address with ... description and condition, which will be strictly con[fidential], JOHN P. JENKINS, care Post Office ... 3696, Cincinnati. ja6-k22...

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A
Lot and Brick House in the City of Chicago, being excellent and convenient residence propert[y] formerly renting for $600, and even at present for $... per annum, and valued at the "panic price" of $5... for an improved Illinois Farm, south of the Ter[re] Haute and Alton Railroad. Difference will be receive[d] in stock or farming utensils or paid in cash. Addre[ss] Post Office Box 3973, Chicago. ja6-k239-1w

General Notices.

HORSE STOLEN—A Soldier, be[longing] to Co. L. of Brackett's Cavalry, nam[ed] John Kelly, left camp with a chestnut horse, saddle and bridled, about 2 P. M., January 17th. Any info[r]mation of either horse or man, will be liberally re[warded] by Capt. L. F. BOOTH. ja11-k3-13

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's
Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5th, 1862.
Contracts made with Quartermasters in the Missour[i] Department, and approved by me, are not transferrabl[e] without my consent, and no payments will be made t[o] any other than the original contractor.
ROBERT ALLEN,
ja8-k244-2w Major and Chief Q. M. Missouri Dep't.

MR. JOSEPH GREENHOOD
Teaches to Read, Write and Speak German in a simple, thorough manner by comparing it with the English, and without the use of tedious school gram[mars]. He has been studying comparative Philology for a number of years; and feels himself able to teach German in a manner that surpasses all Grammars and reading books. Apply to Post Office Box 1845. Office No. 194 Lake street, northwest corner of Wells street, Room 6, first floor, the third room on the right side. ja10-k274-1w

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—A[t]
MacNeill's 188 South Clark St. Just received Black Velvet Ribbons, very cheap. Ladies Skating Caps, 50 cents, worth $1.25; Childrens very handsome Caps, new, 87½ cents; Ladies Undershirts, superior, ... cents; French Working Cotton, 2 cents a dozen; ... spring Hoop Skirts, $1.25; Balmoral Hoop Skirts, ... cents; Fluny lined Stockings, 25 cents; Misses ribbed Merino Hose, only 15 cents. ja7k221-1w

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN
Octave Piano Fortes, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash, or approved paper, or on monthly payments, by ... PRESTON. de16-h839-1y

ESTRAY—Taken up, on Lake
street, one small Red and White Cow. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of E. W. NORRIS, ja13k275-3t Lake Street Mills, cor. Des Plaines.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY,
ARREARS OF PAY, AND WAR CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. Office No. 49 South Clark street. Post Office Box 3949, Chicago, Ill. HENRY LEAVITT.
ja4 177-1m

J. N. DAVIDSON & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
189 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois.
J. N. DAVIDSON. [ja4-k202-3t] A. S. ...

TO PRINTERS—A second-han[d]
Ruggle's Engine Press for sale, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Just the thing for working bill heads, cards, labels, hand-bills, legal and business blanks, &c., &c. Is in complete order. Address daw1w W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW
THE DIME CREEPER,
The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also,
Just Received,
Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED
STUB TOE SKATES
These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Phila[delphia], Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others.
Peugeot's Great Variety Stor[e]
No. 106 LAKE STREET.

FAIRBANKS' STANDAR[D]
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf
NO. 88 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WITH CLEMEN[T'S] & HO[...]
...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year..........$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week..........15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year..........7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months..........4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year..........4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)..........1.50
" 3 copies..........4.00
" 5 copies..........6.00
" 10 copies..........10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club..........20.00
Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862. NUMBER 160.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

WASHINGTON SAFE.

We are happy at last to be able to announce that Washington, defended by McClellan's army of 200,000 men, is safe! And we are enabled to state upon the authority of a dispatch believed to have come from well informed sources, that "All is quiet along the Potomac!"

Gen. Burnside's expedition is off at last, and the country has the assurance of no more delay in that matter. Where it is going time alone must show. Our dispatches state that some of the vessels (as supposed) were seen in the Atlantic, bound South.

The Senate was occupied a part of the day yesterday with the Lane-Stanton controversy, but with what result we are not informed. Mr. Lane has remained in his seat some weeks longer than he would have otherwise done, to keep Stanton (Gov. Robinson's appointee) out of it. The Kansas Legislature meets to-morrow, and as that ends Stanton's chance, General Lane will soon be at liberty to look after his Cherokee expedition. He has improved the time, however, in getting a bill through enabling him to muster into the service such persons as he may find in his route southward willing to serve—nothing being said about color.

THE GAME LAWS.

The game laws of Illinois go into temporary operation to-morrow, the 15th, and interested parties have probably made a note of the fact already. It is to give the birds a chance to grow fat for next fall's market. So no more game for the present.

A FACT PLAINLY STATED.

The Washington *Republican* says the *pro-slavery fanaticism of the great body of the officers of the regular army, which has thus far paralyzed the war*, has proved too strong for the President and Cabinet, whose direct and explicit orders (as recently those of Gen. Sherman) are constantly violated. Legislation is needed, and the prospect is, that it will soon be obtained. If it is, and as soon as it is, an advance of the armies will accomplish some practical good. It is not in the field, but in Congress, that the real battles are to be fought upon which the issue of this war depends.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention at Springfield has now got fairly to work. The committees have been organized, according to details to be found in our special dispatches, and from a hasty glance through the list we think we may congratulate President Hacker upon the selections made in many cases. In addition to the thirty-one organized committees, another has been called for, to consider the subject of a reformed practice in our courts of justice. Mr. Edwards of Springfield yesterday moved to prohibit the issue of bank notes in the State. It has been decided to have the proceedings of the Convention fully reported for publication in the *State Journal* and *Register*, each at $4 a column.

RESIGNATION OF SIMON CAMERON.

Our Washington dispatches state that the Secretary of War has resigned his seat in the Cabinet and has been appointed Minister to Russia; and that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Buchanan's last Attorney General, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Cassius M. Clay has been urging the President for some time past to recall him and give him a command in the army, where he could draw his sword in defense of the Union and Liberty.

Mr. Stanton, it will be recollected, went into Buchanan's Cabinet during the last months of its existence. When Gen. Cass resigned the Portfolio of State, Jeremiah S. Black, then Attorney General, was promoted to the vacancy, and Stanton was appointed to fill the place Black left empty. This was about the time that Floyd, Cobb, and Thompson, having stolen all the public arms, robbed the Treasury and broken down the credit of the Government, retired to the South to help the other conspirators engineer the rebellion. It is just about a year ago that these resignations and appointments were taking place. Stanton is undeniably an able man and an accomplished lawyer. He is of Democratic politics, and voted against the President at the last election, but whether for Douglas or Breckinridge we are not at present informed. He is a Union man, but how emphatic remains to be ascertained. We shall be agreeably surprised if he proves to be in favor of a vigorous and practical prosecution of the war, and the employment of all legitimate means to crush the rebellion and save the Union.

The country will be curious to learn the cause of Cameron's resignation. Was it at his own instance? Or had the pro-slavery Unionists of Kentucky something to do with it? Ever since he made his report to Congress, in which he recommended the confiscation of the slaves of rebels, and their employment in whatever capacity they could render the Government the most assistance against the enemy, he has been hounded by the Wickliffe class of negrophobists, led on by the Louisville *Journal*. They have unceasingly bawled in the President's ears for his head. It will be remembered that the Kentucky Legislature even made a formal demand for his removal; and that a committee of the most influential members, self-appointed, and headed by Lieut. Gov. Fisk, left for Washington some time since. The public will be curious to know whether their mission has had anything to do with the change. Still, his resignation may have been entirely voluntary on his part; he may have felt himself unable properly to manage the vast duties devolving on the Secretary of War, and sought relief therefrom, preferring the lighter and pleasanter position of Minister at the Court of the Czar. Whatever may have been the impelling cause of his withdrawal from the War Department, the *quid nunes* will soon scent it out and put the public out of suspense. The retiring Secretary had his faults and his strong points. We think he was improving as he became more familiar with the multitudinous duties of the office, and that he was reforming many glaring abuses that disfigured the first months of his administration. We earnestly hope that the country has not lost by the exchange of Secretaries.

Since the ice is broken we are prepared to hear of other Cabinet changes taking place, some of which could be made without detriment to the public good, if reasonable care and prudence be exercised in selecting their successors.

Boiler Explosion at Detroit.

The boiler of the oil refinery of Messrs. Burtis & Co., in Hamtramck, near Detroit, exploded last Friday, tearing things about the mill generally. The engineer (William Tuite) was thrown sixty feet and badly hurt. Mr. Burtis, who was on the second floor, himself narrowly escaped.

Major James A. McKown, of the 44th New York (Ellsworth) regiment, has resigned for reasons personal and intimately connected with the happiness of his family. He is expected home soon.

THE CHICAGO LUMBER TRADE.

STOCK OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &c., ON HAND—COMPARATIVE PRICES, &c.

The following table shows the stock of Lumber in this city on the 1st of January, 1862, compared with the statement for the corresponding date in 1861:

STOCK OF LUMBER, JAN. 1.

	1861.	1862.
Joists, feet	10,984,548	9,635,484
1st and 2d clear, feet	7,995,719	8,976,640
3d clear, feet	7,304,804	9,291,718
Clear Flooring, feet	3,039,665	3,340,128
Common Flooring, feet	10,719,932	8,996,151
Fencing, feet	15,916,544	10,945,982
Common Boards, feet	20,249,141	10,947,389
Common Plank, feet	3,914,553	2,616,877
Siding, feet	7,494,842	1,634,680
Sawed & Hewn Timber, ft.	2,167,431	3,172,973
Culls, feet	2,708,156	3,065,787
Scantling, feet	2,369,830	2,290,732
Unassorted, feet	7,590,741	2,847,548
Total, feet	94,166,000	78,643,878

The following table shows the stock on hand on Jan. 1, for a series of years:

	Feet.
1862	78,643,878
1861	94,166,000
1860	118,157,000
1859	128,456,000
1858	173,474,073
1857	178,409,000

From the above tables it will be seen that there is nearly 17,000,000 feet less lumber on hand now than in 1861, and less than one-half of the stock on hand on the 1st of January, 1858. The stock of common boards is now only about one-half the amount on hand the 1st of January, 1861, and fencing shows a reduction of 50 per cent.

The following table shows the stock of Shingles, Lath, Posts, &c., on hand on the 1st of January for a series of years:

STOCK OF SHINGLES, LATH AND POSTS—JAN. 1.

	Shingles No.	Lath Pcs.	Posts No.
1862	15,367,000	7,311,000	15,085
1861	21,754,000	10,334,000	50,914
1860	24,908,000	13,479,000	102,590
1859	21,378,000	10,245,000	76,807
1858	29,631,000	27,385,000	....
1857	22,264,000	26,948,000	....

The stocks of Shingles, Lath, and Posts, also show a great reduction on former years, as the above tables demonstrate.

The following table shows the comparative prices of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., for a series of years:

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER—JAN. 13.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
1st Clear	$24.00@26.00	20.00@30.00	28.00@30.00
2d do	20.00@....	25.00@26.00	23.00@25.00
3d do	14.00@....	18.00@20.00	14.00@17.00
Stock Boards	11.00@....	12.00@14.00	9.00@....
Common do	9.50@10.00	11.00@....	8.00@ 8.50
Fencing	9.50@10.00	11.50@....	8.00@ 8.50
Cl'r Floor und	20.00@....	24.00@....	20.00@22.00
2d cl'r do	14.00@....	16.00@....	16.00@18.00
Common do	12.00@....	14.00@....	12.00@14.00
Cl'r Sid'g und	10.00@....	12.00@....	14.00@....
Common do	8.00@....	10.00@....	9.00@....
Cull Boards	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.00	....
Long Joists	11.00@12.00	12.00@14.00	....
Shv'd Shgls A	2.75@....	2.50@....	2.50@ 2.75
do do No. 1	2.50@....	2.75@ 3.00	2.12½@ 2.25
Saw'd do A	2.85@....	2.75@ 3.00	2.37½@ 2.50
do do No. 1	2.25@ 2.50	2.25@ 2.50	2.00@ 2.25
Lath	2.00@....	2.12½@ 2.50	1.50@....
Posts, ₩ 100	10.00@15.00	9.00@14.00	5.50@ 8.00

The New State Governments.

The permanent Speakership of the Wisconsin Legislature has been vested in Hon. J. W. Beardsley, of Prescott, Pierce county, a Democrat, elected upon the Union ticket. He is a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and connected with a family that has been prominent in New York politics.

The organization of the Minnesota Legislature (Republican in both branches,) is as follows: Senate—Fred. Driscoll, of Scott, Secretary; M. A. Daily, of Steele, Assistant do.; G. T. Childs, of Wabashaw, Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. A. S. Fiske, of Ramsey, Chaplain. House—Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker; David Blakeley, of Olmsted, Chief Clerk; Levi Nutting, of Rice, Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. J. C. Whitney, of Hennepin, Chaplain. Mr. William R. Marshall, of the St. Paul *Press*, is elected printer to both branches.

Hon. David Tod, the new Governor of Ohio, was inaugurated yesterday (Monday), if the programme was carried out. His term of office is two years. Grand inauguration ceremonies had been arranged, in which the military, Legislature, Supreme Court, State officers, etc., were to take part.

Sale of Port Royal Cotton.

The first sale of Port Royal cotton, confiscated and gathered by our troops, was made at New York city, the other day, when seventy-nine bales were knocked off at auction. The price paid ranged from 18 cents a pound to 62½ cents. The 18 cent lot was of a kind never before received in the Northern market, being denominated "waste" among the planters. The higher priced were the first quality Sea Island cotton.

The "frontier village" of Quincy (we quote from the Springfield *Journal*) is to have a guard during the winter, lest parties of Missouri marauders cross on the ice and make havoc in that part of the State. The *Journal* chronicles the departure from Camp Butler of the Yates Sharpshooters, a battalion of six companies under Lieut. Col. A. Matteson, who will go into winter quarters at Quincy and be supplied with arms upon arriving there.

While the Senate is acting upon the long list of military nominations, made by the President, (some of which we are assured will be black-balled, as many of them ought to be,) the Executive goes on with the manufacture of Brigadiers, and has added to the list the name of Major Davidson, of the 2d U. S. cavalry, a native of Virginia, and graduate of West Point.

The military debts contracted by Gen. Fremont, in St. Louis, are now being paid off, and the Auditing Committee have adopted, as the most expeditious way of notifying claimants, the method of publishing each day the number of the claims ready to be paid.

Three or four regiments of Kentucky home guards have sworn into the service for three years, swelling the number of Kentucky [regi]ments to thirty-three, all recruited to the [maxi]mum.

[H]on. Laban T. Moore, ex-M. C., and Colone[l o]f the Mountain Regiment, has resigned h[is] military commission, and John C. Cochran [o]f Lexington is appointed in his stead.

General Lane's Expedition—Kansas is Satisfied.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 9th.]

The people of Kansas are satisfied. A grand division, embodying all the volunteer force of our State and swelled by our brothers of the West, to the imposing army of twenty-five thousand men, is to sweep down from our borders like an avalanche upon our hated enemies.

Two sons of Kansas, dear to us, and renowned through the Union, are to lead this advance which marches to New Orleans and victory.

Lane, whose name is a spell to hush the frightened children of the South, commands the column.

Jennison, the daring, dashing Murat of the West, ranks as "Chief of Cavalry," and leads the sixteen thousand horse which form the flower of the division.

Yesterday, men grouping in the streets, with glad faces congratulated each other that at last something here and now was to be done.

All regret that the merit of Jennison, acknowledged and greeted by the nation, is not to be badged by a Brigadiership. But he does not need it. He will occupy a prouder position than that of a simple Brigadier, and the star on his shoulder could add no lustre to the fame he will win.

We now wait, and without a great disappointment looming up through our fears and hopes, can see a near future of actual deeds.

The people of Kansas are satisfied.

Irishmen in the Rebel Army—How they Love their Task Masters.

There is in the confederate army, near Centerville, an Irish company called the "Tigers," which was recruited, or rather impressed, from the Irish population of New Orleans. Two of them were recently shot for some trifling military offense—some disrespect to their "chivalrous" officers, construed into mutinous resistance. An Irish private soldier is, in the eyes of the Southern blades, of about as much account as a negro. But the sequel to this execution is told in a letter from the rebel camp, which appears in the Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, thus:

"As a sequel to the execution of the two 'Tigers' by order of court-martial, I have to record that, yesterday morning, *the bodies of two officers of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment were found with their throats cut*. They were the officers of the day, and officers of the guard at the time of the commission of the outrage by the Tigers, and were instrumental in bringing them to punishment. It would be well could the whole company be effaced for this new and most horrible villainy."

Thousands of Irishmen were forced into the rebel ranks, in the summer, and it is probable enough they have no good will to the cause. But if they manifest any reluctance, the masters under the name of officers, will have no remorse in "effacing" them.

GEN. SMITH OF PADUCAH.

The Charges Made Against him in the Louisville Journal—His Severity towards Union Men and Leniency to Traitors.

[From the Louisville Journal of Saturday.]

GEN. SMITH.—We publish to-day a letter in relation to the conduct of this officer from one of the most prominent and influential Union men in the First District. We ourselves know nothing of the facts stated by our correspondent, but certainly statements of so grave a nature from such a source are entitled to immediate and respectful consideration by the proper authorities. We trust it will be given.

PADUCAH, January 5.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Things are dragging along slowly in this part of the State, so far as the Union men are concerned. The policy pursued at this point, by Gen. Smith, towards the Union men, is truly disheartening. Instead of doing all in his power to give them protection, he is absolutely making war on some of the most prominent. As an example, I will give you the case of Judge R. K. Williams, who had been driven from his home, and is not permitted to hold his court throughout the district on account of his loyalty to the Government; who undertook to raise a regiment to sustain the Government in this part of the State, and partially succeeded. Judge Williams has not escaped the petty spite and malice of Gen. Smith, who, a few days since, told one of the men who joined the Judge's regiment that Judge Williams would not do, that he had made a secession speech in Paducah, and threatened to put the Judge in the guard house and iron him. Those of us who have been with the Judge during the struggle know that the charge of having made a secession speech is without foundation. Not satisfied with pursuing and hunting Judge Williams down, the General here, on the 3d inst., directed his Provost Marshal not to permit any goods, &c., to pass the Federal lines when recommended or endorsed by J. T. Bolinger, who is a merchant here, doing business, having been driven, as Gen. Smith well knows, from his former home (Mayfield, 26 miles south of this) for no other reason than loyalty to the Government. The General further knows that Bolinger was arrested by the secesh of this county, taken to Columbus and confined in prison ten or twelve days, all for his devotion to the Government. After his arrest and confinement at Columbus, the General well knows that Bolinger was robbed by the secesh army of about one thousand dollars worth of goods in his store, at Mayfield, for which he has not got, and never will get, a farthing. After his release from Columbus, Bolinger came to this place, commenced business as a merchant, believing that he would be protected by the Federal troops; but it seems that he is doomed to disappointment. To the credit of the forces here be it spoken, that, outside of the General and those few who revolve around him, all are the friends of Bolinger. No longer ago than yesterday, Bolinger (to whom your journal, and in fact all the papers from all points, are sent for persons at Mayfield,) went to the Provost Marshal to get them passed out by a Union man, and the pass was refused. Bolinger also sent a letter to the Provost Marshal to have it passed, directed to his wife, twenty-six miles distant, and they refused to permit him to send the letter to his wife. On the other hand, how has the General treated the secesh here? He, a short time since, permitted John Shields, a rabid secessionist, to leave the city and go to Lexington, and gave him a pass without requiring him to take the oath prescribed and applied to all Union men when they leave; and Shields, when the Federal troops came here, had a secesh flag floating over his hotel, and since the Federal troops have been here he has been to Memphis and Columbus, yet no oath administered to him by order of General Smith. You know that this place was one among the worst secesh holes in the United States before the troops came. Well, sirs, to-day treason stalks abroad here and is as daring as the devil himself, and all right in the lap of the Federal army. How long are these things to be borne and submitted to by Kentuckians? If the Union men in Kentucky only knew the way the Union men have been treated by General Smith, they would raise one long cry which would reach the proper department at Washington, and carry with it such force as to effect his immediate removal. We don't care who else the Government may appoint to fill his place; all we ask and demand is justice at the hands of the Government, and that we will have. McCRACKEN.

Beauregard's Account of the Bull Run Battle.

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* gives an account of a select dinner party to Gen. Beauregard, at which he made the following remarks:

On the 21st of July, at about 3½ o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong glass, I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At the same moment I received a dispatch from Captain Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left, that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be Gen. Patterson's command coming to reinforce McDowell.

At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result. I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Col. Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our reserves, and postpone until the next day a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection, I directed Colonel Evans to proceed to General Johnston, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all dispatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement.

Col. Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment, [here the General turned to Colonel Hay, who sat beside him,] the gallant Seventh Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance was the brigade of General (then Colonel) Early. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, regiment after regiment responding to the cry: the enemy heard the triumphant huzza; their attack slackened; these were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat, which afterward became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle.

The rebels have never got over their astonishment that Patterson did not come to the assistance of McDowell with his division of 18,000 troops, which would have turned the rebel victory into a defeat and rout. The people of the North have never been able to understand why he was kept back. A committee of Congress is now engaged in investigating this very matter, and will penetrate the secret, no matter how the guilty parties may squirm and strive to hide the facts from the light of day. The Ball's Bluff massacre will also be probed to the bottom, and neither Stone nor McClellan will be allowed to cover it up.

Mr. Thurlow Weed in London.

Thurlow Weed had returned to London, at last accounts, and writes to the Albany *Journal*, under date of December 23d:

We are breathing with more freedom just now. A dispatch from Mr. Seward, received by Mr. Adams, to Earl Russell, which, though not in relation to the Trent affair—being written subsequent to the seizure of Slidell and Mason—is supposed to have that question in view, has calmed down the war feeling. This view of the matter is strengthened further by the knowledge that France has informed our Government that it regards the capture of the rebels on board a neutral vessel, as indefensible. In view of these circumstances, an influential personage, with whom I breakfasted yesterday, said, "You will escape this time, but your Government is quarrelsome, and will soon give us fresh cause of complaint." Nobody here has the slightest intimation of what our Government will do or say, in reply to the demand Lord Lyons is instructed to make, but now that war is not to follow upon the departing footsteps of the British Minister, I assume that our Government will navigate through the breakers.

I continue to meet, in society, the highest classes of English people, and encounter opinions and prejudices most erroneously, but honestly entertained. I meet, also, in the same circles, a few Englishmen who have either been with us, or obtained accurate information, who assist in dispelling these misapprehensions. The London press, during the present month, has rolled up a mountain of bitter prejudices against us; the full force of which will be felt when Parliament meets, in January.

The Cleveland papers have decided hereafter to make a charge for publishing notices of marriages and deaths.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHANGE IN THE WAR OFFICE.

RESIGNATION OF SIMON CAMERON.

He is Appointed Minister to Russia.

EDWIN M. STANTON, OF PENN., TAKES THE DEPARTMENT.

Departure of Burnside's Expedition.

GEN. LANE AUTHORIZED TO MUSTER IN PERSONS REGARDLESS OF COLOR.

THE LANE-STANTON CONTROVERSY.

Great Preparations at Cairo.

More Troops Leaving for Kentucky.

Troops on the Way from St. Louis.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, STILL REBELLIOUS.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1862.

The great event of the day has been the resignation of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and instantaneously with his appointment to the St. Petersburg mission, the appointment of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to be his successor in the War Office. These changes are sudden, but they pass now into the record of events; and will furnish food for gossip for some weeks to come. The Kentucky influence seems to have had a finger in the pie; and to the differences between Cameron and Lincoln, so broadly shown in the Secretary's report, is attributed their final separation. Whether it was wholly voluntary or not on the part of Mr. Cameron, time must show. Hon. Cassius M. Clay, our late and present Minister to Russia, comes home to exchange his court livery for the uniform of military service. He has often requested to be thus exchanged, and the news will be grateful to him, at least. Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary, has been a Democrat, and was in Buchanan's reformed Cabinet as Attorney General. He is accounted the first lawyer in America. Some years since he was employed by the Government on the great claims in California, and in the management of the suits showed signal ability. Before his return, a year ago, he changed his residence from Pittsburgh, Pa., to this city, and has since resided. He is the confidential attorney of Gen. McClellan.

The nominations required by this change were made to the Senate to-day—Simon Cameron to be Minister to Russia, and Edwin M. Stanton to be Secretary of War. Owing to the length of the session in the Senate, and the engrossing topic of the Kansas Senatorship controversy, the appointments were not acted upon. They will be confirmed without doubt to-morrow; it being customary in the case of ex-Senators or ex-Cabinet officers to dispense with the usual six days' delay.

Senator Lane's joint resolution, introduced this morning, empowers the commanders in the field, in Kansas, while on the march through the Indian or surrounding country, to detail officers to muster into the United States service such persons as may present themselves for that purpose, and to organize them therefor; they to remain in service as long as the commander requires, and to be paid for sustenance alone until their muster rolls have been submitted to the Secretary of War and his consent to complete equipment and pay of the enlisted, which he is authorized to grant, be obtained. Nothing is said about the color of such persons.

Several weeks since Gen. Hooker asked Gen. McClellan what disposition should be made of 60 or 70 fugitive slaves, who had come within his lines. McClellan responded that he should inquire whether they had been employed in the military service of the enemy. If "yes," he should take them into his military service. If "no" he should put them beyond his lines, on the Maryland side, liberating them from military surveillance, and leaving them to the civil authorities.

St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, opened yesterday for the first time since May; but the prayer for the President was omitted from the service.

The Gem of the Seas, on the 24th ult., ran ashore and burned a British schooner (the Prince of Wales,) of Nassau, N. P., laden with salt and oranges, nine miles north of Georgetown (S. C.) entrance. A company of rebel riflemen attempted to drive the boat's crew away, but though the bullets fell thick and fast, they didn't leave till the work was finished. The Augusta, on the 31st ult., captured the schooner Island Belle, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses, about twelve miles southeast of Bull's Island Light. She had a clearance for Baltimore, but when first seen was standing in for Bull's Bay. The Island Belle was built at Charleston, and called the Gen. Ripley. Her certificate of British registry bears date November, 1861.

Four Marylanders have been caught at Liverpool Point, attempting to carry three men to the Virginia side for four hundred dollars. One of the passengers represented himself as a New York merchant—the others from Baltimore and Alexandria.

The Mayor of Alexandria, making a speech at a Union meeting, the other day, said if the question be between Liberty and Slavery, let slavery go.

General McKinstry will be tried so soon as the account auditing committee finishes its work. Fremont's debts, already audited, foot up nine millions.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee will soon report a bill recognizing Hayti.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1862.

Dr. Cheever preached to an audience computed at 4,000, in the House of Representatives chamber, last evening. Every sitting and standing place was crowded. Many Senators and Representatives were present. The topic was Emancipation, the treatment of which was thorough and often scatching. The attention paid was close, and enthusiasm was scarcely repressed. Gen. Lane, with others, congratulated the preacher at the close.

Many notes of praise and requests for copies of his Ball's Bluff speech, come to Roscoe Conkling.

Col. Chesnet, who was eighteen years in the French Chasseurs, in which he became a Colonel, and with Garibaldi at Naples, offers his sword to our Government, and brings a letter from Garibaldi to McClellan. He speaks no English, which is the trouble.

Gen. Butler is here.

The new rebel flag (white cross on a red ground, with stars under and over the arms) has appeared on the Potomac, and in Magruder's command.

Major Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, has awarded a contract for four thousand beeves, with the privilege of eleven thousand, delivered at Harrisburg, Chambersburg, or New York, at $3.89 gross. There were over a hundred bidders.

Tea merchants are inquiring the effects of the new act upon cargoes to arrive. The Government is said to have decided that if not on ship board before the passage of the act, duty will be exacted.

There is talk of organizing an Irish division under the command of Gen. Shields, composed of four brigades under Gen. Meagher, Col. Corcoran, Col. Cass, (9th Mass.,) and Col. Mulligan. Meagher is now with the Irish brigade.

Gerrit Smith will lecture here next week.

The halters of the horses of several cavalry regiments and batteries on the left wing were cut during the fog, last week, and the animals dashed through the lines. Rebel residents near the camps are suspected. The act is supposed to have been in complicity with a designed attack on the pickets, but the horses exposed the plot too soon.

The bank representatives who have been in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committee of both Houses, proposed an issue of fifty millions demand notes, convertible into 7 ₩ cent. stocks, redeemable in ten years; and one hundred and fifty millions small notes bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest and payable in two years; also, to repeal the Sub Treasury law and use the banks as depositories of public money, except that derived from customs; the passage of a joint resolution pledging Congress to pass a bill providing for a revenue of one hundred and twenty-five millions by direct taxation; authorization of further loans by the Secretary of the Treasury without restriction as to terms or rates of interest, and to obtain temporary loans by hypothecating stocks in anticipation. This project is not favorably received.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Committees of the Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 13, 1862.

The President of the Convention (Mr. Hacker) announced this morning the Standing Committees as follows:

1. *On Executive Department*—Messrs. O. B. Ficklin, Aug. C. French, John M. Woodson, T. R. Webber, Elliott Anthony, Elisha P. Ferry, Horatio M. Vandever, Geo. W. Pleasants and Willard P. Naramore.

2. *On Legislative Department*—Messrs. John Dement, Thos. W. Morgan, Porter Sheldon, J. W. Paddock, Lewis Solomon, A. J. Joslyn, Perry A. Armstrong, James A. Eades, and Luther W. Lawrence.

3. *On Judiciary*—Messrs. Julius Manning, Benj. S. Edwards, Elisha P. Ferry, Anthony Thornton, Wellington Weighley, William J. Allen, Norman H. Purple, Melville W. Fuller, and Wm. W. Orme.

4. *On Judicial Circuits*—Messrs. Andrew D. Duff, Joseph C. Thompson, James H. Parker, James B. Underwood, R. P. Hanna, John Burns, Stephen B. Stinson, Wm. M. Jackson, and W. Sheldon Gale.

5. *On Bill of Rights*—Messrs. Anthony Thornton, James W. Singleton, Robert T. Templeton, E. L. Austin, John H. Muhlke, Archibald A. Glenn, William H. Allen, Jonathan Simpson, and Thomas Finnie.

6. *On Congressional Apportionments*—Messrs. Lewis W. Ross, H. K. S. O'Melveny, John Wentworth, John Dement, James W. Singleton, Porter Sheldon, Robert T. Tempelton, Alex. Campbell, O. B. Ficklin, Robert B. M. Wilson, Anthony Thornton, Thomas W. Morgan, and George W. Wall.

7. *On Legislative Apportionments*—Messrs. Sam. A. Buckmaster, T. B. Tanner, Alex. Campbell, Alex. Starne, Melville W. Fuller, Henry C. Childs, B. S. Edwards, Wm. J. Allen, and W. Sheldon Gale.

8. *On Federal Relations*—Messrs. Benj. S. Edwards, Samuel A. Buckmaster, Elliott Anthony, Julius Manning, O. B. Ficklin, Elisha Ferry, John P. Richmond, Timothy R. Young, Henry Smith.

9. *On Banks and Currency*.—Messrs. N. H. Purple, H. K. S. O'Melveny, John Wentworth, Aug. C. French, Alex. Campbell, Timothy R. Young, George W. Wall, Horatio M. Vandever, and Wm. W. Orme.

10. *On Revenue*—Messrs. John G. Graham, T. R. Webber, Henry Smith, Solomon Kopfli, James B. Underwood, John M. Woodson, Thomas W. Stone, R. P. Hanna, Charles Newcomer.

11. *On Finance*—Messrs. Alex Starne, Thompson W. McNeely, John Wentworth, Robert B. M. Wilson, Alex. Campbell, William H. Allen, O. B. Ficklin, Joseph Morton, and Geo. W. Pleasants.

12. *On Railroad Corporations*—Mess. Horatio M. Vandever, Francis Goodspeed, Elliott Anthony, Geo. W. Waters, Daniel Reily, Elisha P. Ferry, Milton Bartley, James H. Parker, and Wellington Weighley.

13. *On Counties*—Messrs. Joseph C. Thompson, Isaac L. Leith, Henry C. Childs, John Dement, Robert T. Templeton, Thomas W. Stone, Thomas Finnie, T. R. Webber, and Milton M. Morrell.

14. *On Municipal Corporations*.—Messrs. Geo W. Wall, Archibald A. Glenn, Elisha P. Ferry, A. J. Joslyn, John M. Woodson, William H. Allen, Harmon Alexander, Perry A. Armstrong, and E. L. Austin.

15. *On Miscellaneous Corporations*—Messrs. Albert G. Burr, Milton Bartley, Austin Brooks, James A. Eades, Archibald A. Glenn, Thomas Finnie, A. J. Joslyn, Solomon Kopfli, and Luther W. Lawrence.

16. *On Education*—Messrs. Robert B. M. Wilson, Samuel Stevenson, Stephen B. Stinson, R. P. Hanna, Daniel Reily, Willard P. Naramore, Chas. Newcomer, William W. Orme, and J. W. Paddock.

17. *On Militia and Military Affairs*—Messrs. James W. Singleton, Thomas W. Morgan, Milton M. Morrill, Joseph Morton, Lewis W. Ross, Isaac L. Smith, George W. Waters, John Wentworth, and Geo. W. Pleasants.

18. *On Elections and Right of Suffrage*—Messrs. William J. Allen, Austin Brooks, Anthony Thornton, John Burns, James A. Eades, W. Sheldon Gale, John G. Graham, William M. Jackson, and Luther W. Lawrence.

19. *On Schedule*.—Messrs. John P. Richmond, Isaac L. Leith, Charles Newcomer, Porter Sheldon, Jonathan Simpson, Lewis Solomon, Milton Bartley, Daniel Reily and Robert T. Templeton.

20. *On Revision and Adjustment of the Articles of the Constitution*.—Messrs. T. B. Tanner, Harmon Alexander, E. L. Austin, Stephen B. Stinson, James D. Smith, John H. Muhlke, William M. Jackson, Lewis Solomon and Porter Sheldon.

21. *On Internal Improvements*—Messrs. Samuel Stevenson, Alex Starne, Thomas W. Stone, Elias S. Terry, James B. Underwood, Francis Goodspeed, and W. P. Naramore.

22. *On Roads and Internal Navigation*—Messrs. Joseph Norton, Milton M. Morrill, John H. Muhlke, James D. Smith, James H. Parker, Henry Smith, Harmon Alexander, Solomon Kopfli, and George W. Walters.

23. *On Public Accounts and Expenditures*—Messrs. H. K. S. O'Melveny, Andrew D. Duff, Lewis W. Ross, Jonathan, Simpson, Thomas W. Morgan, Milton M. Morrill, Elias S. Terry, Elliott Anthony, and J. W. Paddock.

24. *On Township Organizations*—Messrs. Melville W. Fuller, Perry A. Armstrong, Albert G. Burr, Henry C. Childs, Elisha P. Ferry, Thompson W. McNeely, Thomas W. Stone, Joseph C. Thompson and James D. Smith.

25. *On State Institutions, Buildings and Grounds*—Messrs. Thompson W. McNeely, George W. Waters, Joseph Morton, James B. Underwood, Isaac L. Leith, Perry A. Armstrong, B. S. Edwards, A. J. Joslyn, and John H. Muhlke.

26. *On Canals and Canal Lands*—Messrs. Timothy R. Young, John G. Graham, Norman H. Purple, O. B. Ficklin, W. P. Naramore, Alex. Starne, Porter Sheldon, Robert T. Templeton, and John Wentworth.

27. *On Penitentiary*—Messrs. Francis Goodspeed, Robert B. M. Wilson, Sam. A. Buckmaster, James A. Eades, H. K. S. O'Melveny, Alex. Campbell, Melville W. Fuller, Luther W. Lawrence and William J. Allen.

28. *On Retrenchment and Reform*—Messrs. Samuel Stevenson, James H. Parker, Thomas W. Morgan, Austin Brooks, Henry Smith, Lewis W. Ross, Charles Newcomer, Wm. W. Orme, and John M. Woodson.

29. *On Manufactures and Agriculture*—Messrs. T. R. Webber, James D. Smith, James W. Singleton, Solomon Kopfli, William M. Jackson, John Dement, Henry C. Childs, Thomas Finnie and Archibald A. Glenn.

30. *On Printing and Binding*—Messrs. Austin Brooks, Albert G. Burr, Milton Bartley, Harmon Alexander, Robert B. M. Wilson, Daniel Reily, T. R. Webber, Wellington Weighley, and George W. Pleasants.

31. *On Miscellaneous Subjects*—Messrs. John Burns, William H. Allen, W. Sheldon Gale, Stephen B. Stinson, Milton M. Morrill, R. P. Hanna, Lewis Solomon, Jonathan Simpson, and J. W. Paddock.

Resolutions prepared as food for the Committees, have occupied the Convention principally to-day. One was offered by Mr. Edwards, of Sangamon, directing the Committee on Banks and Currency to inquire into the power of this Convention to amend the present Constitution by an ordinance which should prevent the issue, under the law relating to banks, of bank notes.

Mr. Ferry, of Lake, moved that when this Convention adjourns, on Monday next, it adjourns to meet in October. This was lost, 14 only voting in the affirmative.

A communication from the Army Auditing Board, reporting $3,303,775 as claims allowed, and $531,720 as claims not passed upon, created a sensation, and was referred to the Finance Committee.

A special committee of nine on "Law Reform" was resolved on.

The Convention, by resolution, agree to pay thirty dollars a day for a reporter, and four dollars a column to the *Register* and *Journal* for printing the reports. The Chicago *Times* offers to publish it for three dollars and a half per column; and the St. Louis *Republican* will do it for nothing.

The troops are being paid off at Camp Butler to-day.

A similar movement in respect to the Commissary and Quartermaster-Generals' offices is expected, as that made by Mr. Edwards to-day in reference to the issue of bank notes.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—The report of the Committee on Reporting was adopted, with an amendment allowing each member ten papers in the English or German language.

Sundry resolutions of inquiry were introduced and referred to the committees.

A motion to adjourn till October was lost by 55 to 14.

Mr. Singleton offered a resolution, authorizing the Legislature to assume, on behalf of the State, the indebtedness of cities and counties at the market value of the bonds, and tax them to pay the interest. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions were adopted that each county should have at least one representative in the House of Representatives, providing for annual sessions of the Legislature, etc.

The army auditors, in response to a resolution, reported the claims against the State, allowed by the Board, at $3,303,775; claims presented and not allowed, $531,720.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 13, 1862.

The First Kansas regiment has probably reached Lexington safely, but it seems the rebels heard of their coming and sought to prevent their entrance into the town; and on Wednesday night last the rear guard was fired upon and the Farrier of the First Missouri cavalry and two horses killed. The same night the pickets were driven in. Col. Deitzler thereupon sent Capt. Walker's company ahead to take the town, having heard that eleven hundred secesh were marching there. Col. Deitzler had arrested several prominent rebels, and given notice that if his regiment was fired upon from the bushes, his prisoners should be jerked up to the first tree. If the Kansas boys had not reached Lexington safely we should have heard it before this.

There have been movements toward Cairo from here, but no details can be forwarded.

The cold snap has filled the river with ice, and free navigation to Cairo is dubious.

Don. Morrison and wife arrived here to-day.

Major Wright's cavalry battalion fell back from Lebanon to the Gasconade last Wednesday to prevent an attack by an overwhelming force of cavalry from Springfield.

Nearly all of Price's late Brigadiers have received commissions in the Confederate service. Jeff. Thompson was carrying supplies to Price from Pocahontas, Ark., and would join Price with his force.

This may account for numerous desertions lately reported at Ironton and Cape Girardeau, of Thompson's men.

Gen. Albert, commanding the second brigade of the fourth division at Rolla, has resigned.

The Union Merchants' Exchange has passed a resolution requiring all subscribers and officers to take the oath of allegiance, pledging their honor to perform all obligations to the United States. The new Chamber of Commerce will be in possession of the old Hall in a few days.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 13.

Two more columns will be moved into Kentucky to-morrow. All transports here have been chartered for that purpose.

Gen. Grant made a visit of inspection to Bird's Point and Fort Holt, this afternoon.

I am assured from the best authority that troops are on their way here from St. Louis, and will arrive here to-morrow.

Fifty prisoners, taken by Gen. Paine under the order of Gen. Grant, the news of which was telegraphed on Saturday, were brought to Bird's Point to-day, among whom is the celebrated Col. Bird, from whom Bird's Point derives its name. It is said positive evidence exists that he has contributed 35,000 dollars to aid the rebellion, and that he voluntarily sent his slaves to work on fortifications at Columbus.

Three of the new gunboats, named the Carondolet, Louisville and Cairo, swung out into the stream to-day. The Cincinnati will do likewise to-morrow. A few days will suffice to get the Atlantic into commission.

Weather has turned intensely cold.

Matters here and at Fort Jefferson remain in *statu quo* since my last dispatch. Messengers from below report the troops comfortable and the location for camp good. The weather has turned quite cold, with a sharp, cutting wind, and the roads are drying very fast.

A nephew of Gen. Polk was captured last night near Blandville by one of our scouting parties. He had in his possession dispatches to spies in Columbus.

Capt. Baxter, Quartermaster at this point, has been ordered to assume command of the transports, Capt. Kountz to report to him.

A dispatch to Gen. Grant, from Fort Jefferson, states this forenoon a reconnoissance was made in the direction of Columbus by a large force of cavalry under Captain Stewart, supported by the 10th Illinois regiment, Colonel Morgan, and 18th Illinois, under Col. Lawler, Gen. McClernand accompanied the force, which went three miles beyond Elliott's Mills, and the cavalry drove in the rebel pickets, at the same time the gunboats Essex and St. Louis, under orders from Capt. Porter of the Essex, went down the river towards Columbus, and when our regiment left heavy firing was heard in that direction.

All passes to Bird's Point, Fort Holt and Fort Jefferson have been stopped; under no pretence will they be granted to citizens.

Snow commenced falling at noon and continues.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Its Final Departure from Fortress Monroe—Destination not Stated.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—The most of Gen. Burnside's Expedition left quietly, last night and this morning, including a large fleet of schooners which have been lying here some time. A number of vessels of the Mxpedition are still in port.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1862.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., from the Committee on Federal relations, reported the bill on the subject of the French spoliation claims, with a recommendation that it be postponed until next session.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported the House bill making an appropriation of $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington.

Mr. WILSON said most of this amount was owed for work already done.

Objections were made to the appropriation.

Mr. COWAN, of Pa., from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, that the facts were not sufficient, and that the resolution do not pass.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, the subject was postponed, and made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance consider the expediency of providing by direct taxation on all kinds of property for a revenue of two hundred millions of dollars, and issuing bonds for that amount; also for the issuing of bonds to the amount $800,000,000, and to establish a banking agency in New York, &c. Laid over.

Mr. LATHAM of California offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the necessity of increasing the fees of the U. S. Marshal of California.

Mr. LANE of Kansas offered a resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas.

Mr. KING of New York introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of $100,000,000 at 7 per cent. interest, and providing for a direct tax of $10,000,000 for the payment of the interest. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perthshire.

Mr. HALE of N. H. hoped not. He thought that England ought to be satisfied with what we had already done, at least for the present.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution to alter the rules of the Senate, so as to as to prevent the making of special orders. The resolution passed.

Mr. KING offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate as to the payments made for freights to the railroads in Maryland and Virginia, for transportation in connection with the army.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War to answer the resolution passed at the last session requesting him to furnish a list of all the contracts made since the 4th of March, and the prices paid, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought there was not sufficient clerical force in the War Department to answer all the resolutions sent to the Department. He (Wilson) thought it was better to attend to the pressing duties of the country first.

The bill providing for the appointing of sutlers, &c., was taken up.

The question was on Mr. Carlile's motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to abolish the office of sutler, and provide a tobacco ration. After further discussion, the bill was postponed, on the suggestion of Mr. Wilson that he would bring in another bill in regard to the subject, which he thought would be satisfactory.

On motion of Mr. CLARK of New Hampshire the Kansas contested seat case (F. P. Stanton vs. Lane) was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER of Vermont moved that the contestant (Mr. Stanton) be heard before the Senate on the question.

Motion agreed to, ayes 32, nays 4. Nays—Dixon, Hale, Sumner and Wilkinson.

Mr. RICE called attention to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to reconsider the vote.

Motion disagreed to, and Mr. Stanton appeared and took a seat.

Mr. CLARK spoke in favor of Mr. Lane's retaining his seat.

Mr. STANTON spoke in opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THAD STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation Bill, which was referred to the Committee of the whole.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from Committee on Elections, made a favorable report on the memorial of Andrew J. Clements, praying that he be admitted to a seat as Representative from the 4th Congressional District of Tennessee.

The report was adopted, and Clements was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., from the Select Committee on Government Contracts, reported resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House under what authority and by whom army supplies, and other property, held for military purposes in Utah were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value, and the amount realized from the sale; with notice, if any was given, of the sale; and if any supplies were destroyed, by whose direction; and that the Secretary furnish a copy of the order for the purpose. Also, that the Secretary inform the House by whose authority 1,400 troops have been organized in Colorado, what disposition is to be made of them, what arms have been purchased by the Governor of that Territory, and whether it is the intention of the War Department to recognize and liquidate the debt thus incurred, including the purchase of arms, &c.

The House resumed the consideration of amendments reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to the civil appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., of the Government Contract Committee, said in explanation of his former remarks, that the charges on the treasury are now such as to nearly reach its bottom. He begged leave to call attention to some of the facts touching the manner of the immense public expenditures. These he recited at some length.

Mr. BAKER, of New York, reviewed the financial condition of that Treasury, and advocated a tax bill; he also favored making Treasury notes legal tender; also, sending Commissioners to Europe to negotiate a loan.

An amendment was passed, by a vote of 95 to 43, appropriating $150,000 for paying for the printing and engraving of Treasury notes.

The House, 34 to 106, rejected an amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, suspending the appropriation for further surveys of the coast while the present rebellion exists, except what the President may deem necessary for naval service.

The bill then passed.

Adjourned.

From Kentucky—Further Concerning the Defeat of Humphrey Marshall's Gang.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.—All quiet down the road.

A delegation of ladies from Gibson county, Ind., presented a stand of colors at the Louisville Hotel to the 58th Indiana, encamped on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A letter of the 27th of December, from Charleston, S. C., received here from Colonel Woodruff, regrets that our Government have not effected his exchange.

A letter from Catletsburgh, dated the 11th, to the *Democrat*, says that on the 7th there was a skirmish on James's Creek, three miles west of Paintsville, between part of Second Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel Bowles (Federal,) and a portion of Marshall's forces under Shawhan. The rebels lost six killed, fourteen wounded, and seven prisoners. The Federals lost two killed and one wounded. Before Bowles attacked, Humphrey Marshall addressed his men, advising a surrender of the whole force. The men refused, saying they preferred fighting to such a cowardly course. After the skirmish Marshall's whole force fled, and three hundred picked infantry and nine hundred Federal cavalry pursued, expecting to overtake them and take Prestonburgh on the 10th.

Territorial Governments for the Seceded States—The Pensacola at Annapolis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Washington specials say that Mr. Hutchins of Ohio has prepared a bill to be introduced in the House, establishing a territorial government over the seceded States, and prohibiting slavery therein.

The House Committee on Elections will report against the claim of Dr. Segar of Virginia to a seat.

The war steamer Pensacola has arrived at Annapolis.

Troop Vessels Moving South—Reported to be Burnside's Expedition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The transport Patapsco, from Baltimore, reports having passed on the 11th, off Cove Point; a portion of Burnside's expedition; also, the same date, off Cape Henry, passed two steamers, each having a schooner in tow, coming out of the Capes, all bound South.

The transports Baltic, Cahawba, Empire City, and Marion, sailed to-day for Port Royal.

Capture of a Rebel Schooner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Augusta, Commander Barrett, captured the schooner Island Belle, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses, about twelve miles southeast of Bull's Island light. She had a clearance from Baltimore, but when first seen she was standing in for Bull's Bay. The Island Belle was built in Charleston, in 1861, and called the Gen. Ripley; and her certificate of British registry bears date Nov. 4, 1861.

Our Consular System and its Cost.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Secretary of State has replied at some length to Senator Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, requesting information regarding the consular system, and also the reasons which induced the creation of officers and the increase of compensation.

Ex-Senator Johnson, of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The *Republican* learns that ex-Senator Waldo P. Johnson is in Price's camp, with a commission from the Confederate Government to raise a regiment of rebels in this State.

[From the Evening Tribune, yesterday.]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Burnside's Expedition—Rebels at Sewall's Point—Propeller Ashore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12, via BALTIMORE Jan. 13.—A report was brought up yesterday morning, that a large propeller was ashore a few miles below Cape Henry. The Spaulding was sent to her assistance, but could find nothing of her, and consequently returned here early last night.

The enemy raised a flag staff and flag yesterday on Sewall's Point. It is seen very conspicuously above the trees.

The Spaulding is loading rapidly, and is expected to sail for Port Royal via. Hatteras this evening.

Company B of the naval brigade, with Col. Wardrop and Lieut. Tillotson, came over from Camp Hamilton this afternoon, and went on board the gunboats Hunchback and Southfield to man the guns. The above are part of Gen. Burnside's expedition.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A report is circulated around the capital and is believed, that the Secretary of War (Cameron) has resigned, and that Hon. Edward M. Stanton will take his place.

It also stated that Cameron will be appointed Minister to Russia.

The *Post's* special says the House Committee on Ways and Means are considering the expediency of recommending an issue of Treasury notes smaller than fives. There is a great demand for bills of the denomination of ones and twos. It is understood that Congress will take immediate action on the tax and Treasury note bill.

Mr. Bodman, United States Consul at Teneriffe, committed suicide at that place a few weeks since. All his property was invested in Virginia bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Rumors continue to be circulated, presenting the condition of General McClellan as unfavorable, but the truth is he continues daily to improve and rides out in his carriage on business.

The President has approved the joint resolution explanatory of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Post* says a letter was received in this city from a gentleman well known to us, who relates that a person who was made prisoner by one of our boats in Edisto River, says we could form no idea what stunning blow the capture of Port Royal had been to the people of South Carolina and Georgia. He says, too, that almost equal to that in its appalling effects was the great fire in Charleston. He adds that a party is on foot in that region in favor of settling the question at issue by Commissioners, and that both Davis and Stephens are in favor of it, but that the Rhett party had frowned it down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Gaines, whose celebrated law suit against the city of New Orleans was decided in the Supreme Court just before the secession of Louisiana, has received permission to cross the lines to New Orleans, via Fort Monroe and Norfolk.

The Coast Survey Bureau has detailed one of its most efficient officers to accompany the Burnside expedition.

[New York Times's Dispatch.]

Adjutant-General Fennell, of Ky., is in Washington. His news is cheering. General Buell is universally popular, and believed invincible. Gen. Fennell anticipates a great battle this week, and the advance of Buell's entire army into Tennessee within thirty days. Arms and clothing are sent along to equip the thousands of loyal Tennesseeans who are known to be ready to join the army as soon as it reaches the State.

[New York Herald's Dispatch.]

A difficulty is presented as to the disposition of all the cavalry regiments which have been accepted. The commanding General asked for 27 regiments, and the whole number accepted and authorized to be raised is 73. This is 46 more that Gen. McClellan wants. This excess will cost the Government $46,000,000 of needless expense. It is proposed that the number of regiments actually required shall be made as efficient as possible, and the others offered the option of discharge from the service or transferred to infantry.

[New York Tribune's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—An officer now here, and who was in the recent fight near New Market Bridge, will make affidavit that fifty armed negroes, flanked by whites, formed the center, and that they fought better than their fellow soldiers.

From the Upper Potomac—Position of Gen. Jackson's Rebel Forces.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 12.—The rumors circulating that the town of Bath has been burned, are untrue. The rebel army under Gen. Jackson is in and around Bath. They burned some buildings yesterday.

HANCOCK, Va., 12th, [via Frederick, Md., 13th.]—Gen. Jackson (rebel) with 15,000 regulars, 3,000 militia, and 18 guns, after threatening Romney, appeared before this place at a distance to-day, probably on his return to Winchester. He had three day's rations left. Up to the time of this dispatch he had made no demonstration.

A week ago yesterday, he with a full force, appeared at Bath, where there were but about 800 Union troops, these being detachments of several regiments. An attack was made by the whole rebel militia, who were repulsed by our volunteers.

Subsequently Jackson's regulars made an attack in front, at the same time executing a flank movement, when our troops fell back on Hancock.

The estimates of Gen. Jackson's force is corroborated from several sources.

Interesting from Nassau—The Rebel Steamer Ella Wortley—Movements of British Men of War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—By the brig Lucy Darling, from Nassau, New Providence, we are in receipt of important information. It appears the steamer Ella Wortley, formerly the Isabella, of Charleston, had sailed previous to the 4th of January from Nassau, apparently for St. Johns, New Brunswick. But very little doubt existed that she was actually bound for Charleston, as she had on board the cargo of the ship Eliza Bonsall, from Liverpool. This ship sailed from England via Charleston, where she made an attempt to run the blockade, but failed.

The British steamer Gladiator was at Nassau waiting to sail for a Southern port on the 29th ult.

The British ship of war Conqueror, one hundred and one guns, struck on a sunken rock on the east side of Rulkey, and when last heard from the rock had pierced five feet through her bottom.

Ohio Troops for Western Virginia—They are Wanted and not Wanted.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—This morning's *Gazette* says Governor Dennison received dispatches from Washington, on Friday night, informing him there was a pressing necessity for troops in Western Virginia. Gen. McClellan was advised that fourteen regiments of infantry, and five batteries of artillery, with two regiments of cavalry, could be thrown into Virginia by Tuesday night, and that more than half of those which had received marching orders would be out of the State by last night. On Saturday dispatches were received countermanding the orders of Friday night. The soldiers, however, have instructions to hold themselves in readiness to march.

Heavy Fire at New York—Loss $70,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Last night a fire broke out in the seven story buildings numbers 22 and 24 Frankfort street, owned and occupied by Jankins & Bro. The premises were entirely destroyed. Loss about $70,000, said to be partly insured.

Butler's Second Expedition En Route to Fortress Monroe.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The steamship Constitution, with the Maine 12th and the Bay State regiments, sailed at seven o'clock this morning, for Fortress Monroe.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WINTER BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives can find fine rooms and good board (everything found) on one of the avenues, three minutes walk from the Post Office, by addressing P. O. Box 1863. ja14-k347-3t

WANTED—A Furnished House. The South Side preferred. Also, a Nurse to take care of two children. Address P. O. Box 6186. ja14-k339-3t

WANTED.—A member of one of the Episcopal Churches in Chicago, and sufferer by the Rebellion, is desirous of present means for the support of a small family. Is a first-rate Penman, Correspondent and Book-Keeper. Members of Evangelical Churches are especially requested to interest themselves, and so fulfil the Divine Law, "Help one Another." Refers to last employer. Address "BUSINESS MAN," Post Office Box 3080. ja14-k332-3t

A HORSE LOST.—Ran away on Saturday night, a Bay Horse of middling size, and a long black tail. Any person finding the same and bringing him to corner of Wabash avenue and Ringgold Place, or give information where he may be found, will be liberally rewarded by H. VREELAND. ja14-k330-1t

STRAYED ON SATURDAY Night, from T. M. Burkitt, Fulton street, one door west of Peck street, Union Park, a large brown and white spotted SETTER DOG. Answers to the name of "Joe." Any one returning same to 41 Lasalle, or to above address, will be rewarded for their trouble. ja14-k351-1t

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Norton, Robb & Co., is this day dissolved. Either party will use firm name in liquidation. BENJAMIN NORTON, CHARLES ROBB.
Chicago, January 13th, 1861. ja14-k349-1t

FOUND—A Terrier Pup. The owner can have the same by paying expenses and giving description. Apply at 133½ North Clark street.

BOARDING—On Michigan avenue, north of Jackson street, one room for a single gentleman, and one either furnished or unfurnished for a married couple or two gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements, by addressing P. O. Box 436. ja14-k337-1t

TO RENT—A Store with Dwelling over it. An excellent location for city or country trade. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton streets, West Division. Apply to J. J. NORTON, 100 Washington street, office No. 6. ap15-1y

CHICAGO AND HER FUTURE destiny, a few years ago, and FRESH OYSTERS was a luxury that only the richest could enjoy. Now they are received at
VINTON'S
In forty-eight hours from Baltimore, fresh from salt water, and sold as cheap as in New York. No. 77 South Clark street.

PARTNER WANTED.—A rare chance for a young or middle aged man, of cash capital of $100 or $150, in a respectable business where he can clear from $50 to $75 per month. For further particulars apply to-day at the bar of Stanwix Hall, No. 279 South Clark street. ja14-k341-1t

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.
One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street, (up-stairs) jy14-k342-1m

PIPERS WANTED FOR THE SCOTCH REGIMENT.
Apply personally or by letter at 191 Washington street, Room No. 8.
DANIEL CAMERON, Colonel Commanding.
Parties raising Companies or parts of Companies are requested to apply as above. Every facility will be extended, and liberal inducements offered to parties recruiting in the country. The Scotch Regiment will probably be the last accepted by the Government from Illinois. ja14-k345-1w

NATIVE PORT WINE,
NATIVE PORT WINE,
NATIVE PORT WINE.
THE BEST and most agreeable Tonic in use.
WARRANTED PURE.
Manufactured and sold by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

A GOOD POSITION FOR A BRAVE MAN.—A good man who desires a Captaincy of a Company, and active service, with every opportunity for distinction and promotion, and who can advance about eight hundred dollars for recruiting service, nearly all of which will be refunded him, can hear of an opportunity of obtaining such a position by addressing "G." Post Office Box 4185, giving real name and residence, and he will be waited on by the advertiser. Best of references required and given.
ja14-k336-1t

TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS OR BOOTS AND SHOES, IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—If any one of you have decided to quit business and will sell your entire stock reasonably, for part real estate and part money, you can now have an opportunity. I want a good stock and good stand for business, and you need not answer unless you are willing to sell at low rates. Address "M. Y.," care P. O. Box 1792, Chicago. ja14-k343-1t

U. S. A. Q. M. OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, Jan. 11th, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received up to the 20th of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by the undersigned, at his office in Oak Hall (in this city) for supplying the United States Government with 250 (two hundred) Mules, none of which must be under fourteen hands high, in good order, and not less than three years old.
Bids will be received for lots of twenty-five and upwards. Also, for 150 (one hundred and fifty) first-class Cavalry Horses, and 50 (fifty) first-class Artillery Horses, both of which must come fully up to the Government standard.
The opening and reading of the proposals will take place as above, on the 20th of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the successful bidder or bidders will be required to deliver the Mules and Horses within ten days after their bid is accepted.
J. M. BRADSHAW, Captain and A. Q. M.
ja14-k333-6t

COAL LANDS.—The subscriber offers for sale at a very low price, about
290 Acres of Land,
About eighty-seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Railroad. On this land there are several veins of
BITUMINOUS COAL,
One of which is about four feet thick is now open and being worked. The Coal is of a good quality, being very heavy and solid and therefore very durable, called the Newberry Coal. Coal for shipment is delivered on the pier at Cleveland free of dockage at $1 17 per 2,000 lbs., and is now mined and delivered on Railroad track for $1.00 per 2,000 lbs., and with the outlay of a few hundred dollars this item of cost might be reduced to 25 or 30 cents. Messrs. Sturges & Buckingham, and Miller & Kickstein have used this coal, and are referred to, as is also Mr. George C. Hammond and ... Chicago. ... GAYLORD.
Cleveland, January 2d, 1862. ja14-k334-2w

ONLY FIFTY CENTS.
A Good Chance to Make Money.
The celebrated Starch Gloss for making Shirt Bosoms and all starched clothing as glossy as new.
The celebrated Prepared Glue, for joining almost any material.
The celebrated Diamond Cement, for joining glass or earthenwood, (will not show.)
The celebrated Indelible Ink, for marking clothing.
The celebrated Papier Mache, for making a variety of articles.
The celebrated Composition, for welding cast steel.
The celebrated Cast Iron Cement, for joining pieces of cast iron.
Persons are now making large sums of money in manufacturing and selling the above articles.
Any one of the above receipts sent to any address on receipt of
FIFTY CENTS IN SPECIE OR STAMPS,
Or the seven for Two Dollars. Address A. B. WOOD, P. O. Box 3587, Chicago, Ill. ja14-k338-1t

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion....$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day. (St $1)....
One Square, two weeks, (St $3.00)....3.00
One Square, one month, (St $7.00)....5.00
One Square, three months, (St $15.00)....12.00
One Square, six months, (St $25.00)....20.00
One Square, one year....30.00
Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
20.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
Merchandise, Grain, Produce, Buildings, Household Furniture,
AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
Capital and Surplus..........$1,500,000
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Capital and Surplus..........$361,123
CITIZENS, of New York.
Capital and Surplus..........$334,382
UNITY, of London.
Capital and Surplus..........$4,097,271
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus..........$1,200,000
Office 150 South Water Street.
[ja14-k346-1y]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Britannia Ware, Lamps, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, January 17th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at
Store No. 105 Lake Street,
The balance of the stock of Crawford, Sharp & Co., consisting of a general assortment of
CROCKERY, CUT GLASSWARE,
TEA TRAYS, LAMPS, BRITANNIA WARE, &c. &c.
The above will be closed out without reserve for cash. The Furniture and Fixtures of the store will be sold at 11 o'clock.
ja14-k348-4t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

STORE FIXTURES, COUNTERS,
GLASS SHOW CASES,
TWO SAFES, AND OFFICE FURNITURE
AT AUCTION;
On FRIDAY, January 17th, at 11 o'clock, at No. 105 Lake street. One of the above Safes is Burglar Proof, Combination Lock, and made of Chilled Iron. Can be seen at No. 32 South Clark street.
ja14-k348-4t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE
On Tuesday, Jan. 14th, at 10 o'clock,
H. ALEXANDER,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
Will sell, in lots to suit purchasers, Bedsteads, in Walnut, Cherry, Ash and Oak, Bureaus and Washstands, Quartette Tables, Extension, Center, Leaf and Round Tables.
TO LIQUOR DEALERS:
On WEDNESDAY, January 15th, at 11 o'clock, six barrels Good Liquors, Port and Sherry Wine, Brandy, Gin, Bourbon and Rye Whisky, adapted for City Trade. Samples can be seen early on the day of sale.
ja13-k328-3t

BOOKS BY CATALOGUE
AT AUCTION,
By J. A. MARSHALL, at his Salesrooms, Nos. 88 & 90 Randolph street.
On WEDNESDAY, January 15th, at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., consisting of a general variety of Mechanical, Agricultural, School and Literary Books, &c., to be sold without reserve to close out the stock of a Book Store. Catalogues will be ready on MONDAY at the Salesrooms. ja13-k325-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 LAKE ST.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of the entire furniture of the
UNION PARK HOUSE,
WE WILL SELL
On TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 9½ A. M., at the Union Park House, or "Bull's Head," the entire Furniture of said House, consisting of a general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture. The above goods to be sold for cash, in bankable funds, without reserve. Per order of the Administrator.
ja11-k301-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE—Stock of a City Retail Grocery Store
AT AUCTION.
By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner.
We will sell on WEDNESDAY, January 15th, at 189 SOUTH CLARK STREET, corner of Monroe, at 9½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire stock, consisting of a general assortment of the best quality of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Selected expressly for city trade. Also, Scales, both counter and platform, together with Counters, Show Cases, Shelving, &c., &c. Also,
ONE HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.
The above stock is to be sold without reserve for cash.
ja11-k302-4t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
oc11-ly

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 229 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au23-ly

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson,
224 Lake street, corner of Franklin.
On MONDAY, Jan. 13th, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th, and FRIDAY, Jan. 17th, Black and Fancy Union Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cloths, Under Shirts, Jackets, Socks, Gauntlets, Bleached Sheeting, Blankets. Also, invoices of Clothing, Knit Goods, Jewelry and Furnishing Goods. Terms Cash—Par Funds.
ja10 k273 1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, January 14th, 1862, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 75 cases Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots; 12 cases Women's Boots and Shoes; 10 cases India Rubber Shoes. Sale positive. Terms Cash—par funds.
ja10-k273-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.
[de7-h687-3m]

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK.
No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.
[oc14-g98-1m]

CHARLES L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
KEROSENE, COAL,
AND CARBON OILS,
Lamps and Chandeliers
Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c.
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS
USE THE
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
For all roughness and exfoliations of the Skin. Nothing equals it, and for its purity ... Put up in boxes containing three cakes ... Also ... French and American Soaps ... SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, ... Opposite the Tremont House.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

A FOREIGNER'S QUESTIONS.

The phenomenon which would strike the foreigner looking at the internal politics of this Republic for the first time with most amazement and we may say horror, is that with which our own people are so familiar that it excites no surprise; we mean the unwillingness of a large class of American citizens to entertain any proposition for the abolition of Human Slavery—the acknowledged cause and fecund mother of all the heavy woes which have fallen upon the country. We can understand the reasoning which, as long as we were enabled, despite their arrogance, to live in peace with the slave-drivers, made men submit to the national disgrace which four millions of bondmen imply; we can appreciate, because we have felt, almost every degree of unwillingness to violently disturb the constitutional relations of the two extremes of the Union, for the sake of the slave. We recognize and respect that hopefulness which has been content to wait for that returning sense of justice, that better enlightenment and that higher civilization that would prepare the slave for the boon, and at last set him free. We are tolerant of that spirit of concession, even to the verge of cowardice, which, for the sake of peace and for the quiet working out of our great political experiment, the North has displayed. But the time for all these has passed. Our toleration is regarded as an insult, because it is not approval. Our forbearance is challenged as meanness of spirit, which will submit to anything for money. Our respect for constitutional obligation is interpreted as disinclination to fight; and because the North, thus careful and scrupulous, has asserted its share in the administration of the Government, the slaveholders for whom we have put down conscience by reasons invented for the occasion, for whom we have endured the taunts of all the civilized world and for whom we have stifled the highest aspirations of patriotism, are in open revolt against that authority to which we have sacrificed so much, that it might equally bless them and us. They spring at our throats with the fury of madmen; and the contest is now for life. But in spite of all this, in spite of the immeasurable losses which the rebellion of the slave holders has entailed, in spite of the blood which must be spilled to put the rebellion down, in spite of the lawful opportunity to carry freedom to four millions of God's creatures, to remove a great national reproach and to free the Republic of the monster crime of the age, we find that the old party formulas and watchwords—the dogmas of other times and other surroundings—the reasonings which apply only to a period of peace—are those which control the thoughts and limit the action of half the people of the land. The gabble, now meaningless, about the constitutional rights of the South, as if the South in revolt against the Constitution, and laboring with half a million of armed men to subvert and destroy it, had not forfeited all the rights which that instrument conferred—this gabble is as unceasing and as eagerly listened to as when the Union was intact and the South was loyal. When all men who are not knaves or fools admit that the property of rebels in arms is justly forfeited, and only waits seizure by the Federal power, slave property—the cause of the revolt, its main strength, and the agency which gives it greatest power for mischief—has grown to be peculiarly sacred; and though it is admitted that we may shoot the rebel, lay waste his farm, burn the city in which he lives, and do him whatever other injury civilized warfare will justify, we must, in obedience to his "constitutional rights," send him back his slave. The old declaration, "I am not in favor of Slavery; but we shall divide the Union if we insist upon disturbing it," is repeated with a happy unconsciousness that this is not the year 1852, or, that, since that date, there has been any change in the principles which have been struggling for the mastery.

It is said of the Bourbons that they never learned, nor never forgot anything. The taunt has a wider application now; and the fact that it is true of a large fraction of a great and intelligent people, as it was true of Louis XVIII, would, we say, move a foreigner with wonder and horror. He would inquire, Why is it that you neglect to take advantage of the peculiarity of your situation? Why persist in a feeling of regard for men who are thirsting for your blood? Why spend your time in deprecating the horrors of a "remorseless revolutionary struggle," when you must know that that struggle has come, and that you cannot avoid your part therein? Why this tender respect for rights which not only are not claimed, but are clearly forfeited? Why this recurrence to party watch-words and formulas which are utterly foreign to the condition of your affairs? Why this abject slavery to the now exploded notion that Property in Man is anything else than atheism, when considered in reference to theology, and despotism, when measured by democracy? Why not, as earnest and honest men, seeking the highest good of the race, and the complete realization of the great truths embodied in your Declaration of Independence, strike as a military necessity and as philanthropic duty, at the root of the evil, and thus engage the sympathy of the civilized world, and insure a triumphant issue of your struggle? Why tempt Providence by neglecting the opportunity for national purity, national aggrandizement, and perpetual peace, which, now present, may never occur again? Why remain wedded to your idols when God calls and your country commands? These are the questions that a foreigner, informed of all the facts and free of all the prejudices of the situation, would ask.

Who of our latter-day Bourbons can answer?

MILITARY INACTION.

The torpidity of our army occasions even more amazement among the secessionists than among loyal men in the North. The rebels confidently looked for a grand advance of all our columns during the beautiful month of December. The weather was so remarkably adapted to military operations, and our forces in such excellent condition as compared with their own, that the secesh awaited the shock with fear and trepidation. They knew that our forces greatly outnumbered theirs, and that our men were altogether better armed and equipped, better fed and clothed, better provided with artillery and ammunition; better drilled and in better health than their own troops. Day after day passed and to the astonishment of the rebels, no advance was made and no blow struck. The rebels interpreted the magnificent weather as a special manifestation of Providence in behalf of the Union cause, and an unpropitious omen to themselves. "But," remarks a Southern paper with scorching sarcasm, "Providence seems to have understood the enemy better than we did ourselves." In casting about for a solution of the "strange phenomenon," some of the secesh journals ascribe it to the cowardice of our soldiers, and allege that they will not fight; that they enlisted to draw pay and rations, but possess no courage and dare not face the fiery Southrons in battle. Other Southern journals refer the cause of the failure of our armies to advance to the "bad statesmanship of the Cabinet, and the worse generalship of the officers who conduct the war." The rebel leaders freely concede now, that "bold, effective blows in December, stricken simultaneously by all our armies, could not have failed to crush their strength and put a gloomy face on their affairs." They exultingly claim that our generals have "let the golden opportunity slip through their fingers, and that now it is too late to retrieve the astounding blunder."

The allegation that the fault lies with the rank and file of our army—that our soldiers are cowards, and did not enlist to fight, is too absurd even to dignify with a denial or to brand as a falsehood. The soldiers, it is notorious, have been in a state bordering on insubordination, because they are held back, and that the great discontent of the army, the thing that saddens and sickens and kills our men, is inglorious inaction. Why they are repressed; why bound with withes, is to the rank and file inscrutable; and to their fathers and brothers and country that sent them forth, the cause that paralyses the army is equally inscrutable. A soldier in one of our Illinois regiments stationed near Cairo, in a letter published in the TRIBUNE, thus describes the universal feeling pervading the rank and file of our army:

Every soldier in camp longs for the day when the word to advance shall be given. We are all heartily sick of this inaction. The men are asking each other when the war is to commence. They have been kept on the peace establishment, at public expense, about long enough they think. If the rebellion is to be put down by force of arms, we think it is about time the fighting should begin. If we are not allowed to fight the secesh we want to be mustered out and sent home. We volunteered to help whip the traitors and save the Union, and would like to be set at work, for the sooner we begin, the sooner we shall get through with the job. We are better armed, drilled, fed, clad, and paid than the rebels. We outnumber them also. Then what is holding us back? It is whispered that the reason is that the Government or the Generals are afraid to let us pitch in least we hurt the peculiar institution. But were we enlisted to *save slavery?* We thought it was to save the Union we were wanted for, and that slavery must look out for itself, and that if it stood in the way of the Union it must go down.

That is the way the soldiers feel in regard to the inaction that amazes the traitors and discourages the loyal. This plain soldier hits the *cause* of the stagnation: Our proslavery West Point Generals are resolved that the "peculiar institution" shall not be hurt, and nothing shall be done to wound the sensibilities of the chivalrous slaveholders, and that no injury shall be inflicted that would render them adverse to a reconstruction of the Union on a proslavery basis; or in other words, that would prevent the admission of the Free States into the Southern Confederacy under the Montgomery Constitution. That is the solution of the inaction of our grand army.

But this delicacy towards the parricides is not confined exclusively to the West Point Generals, but is shared by some members of the Cabinet. One of them recently declared in the presence of several persons in substance:—"We are striving to restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. We all trust to see the Union once more restored; but in order to succeed in achieving this great result, we must leave no festering wound behind, to rankle and corrode for generations to come. No such wound has yet been inflicted on either side, and he hoped none would be."

Had our armies advanced in December and attacked and beaten the rebels along their lines, and followed up the blow until they were dispersed or captured, it would have left a "festering wound" behind in the minds of the chivalry that would "rankle and corrode" for years to come. No such wound has been inflicted. Of course the country should rejoice that our southern brethren in arms against us, have not been offended.

A CATHOLIC VIEW.

We reprint from the January number of *Brownson's Review*—the organ of a very large body of American Catholics—the leading points of a paper entitled "The Nation's Struggle for Life," being a criticism of the President's message, which will attract the attention of our readers first, because of the source whence the opinions come, and next by reason of the intrinsic merit of the opinions themselves.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Brownson's views touching the duty of American Catholics in this crisis, are shared by many of the dignitaries of the Church in the West; and that no party will again be able to reproach Catholicism with being in this country the friend and supporter of human bondage. The revolution of opinion has been gradual, but it is now marked, and the alacrity with which tens of thousands of Catholic citizens have rushed to arms for the defence of our country, against the attacks of the slaveholding oligarchy, is proof enough that it is deep and enduring. As one of the signs of the times, which indicates a subsidence of theological animosity, and an union of all loyal men in the work which must be done to save the nation, we accept it with thankfulness and joy.

Organizing the Wisconsin Legislature.

The Lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature is so closely balanced, politically, that there were some exciting scenes over the organization, last week. The Chief Clerk of the Assembly being absent, the Assistant Clerk attempted to call the members to order, but much discussion ensued as to his authority. Amid great confusion, O. B. Thomas, of Crawford county, (Dem.) was declared Speaker *pro tem.*, and John S. Dean Clerk. Mr. Thomas took his seat and began to address the House, when he was interrupted by Mr. Mills, of Grant, (Rep.) who declared that the proceedings were illegal; that Mr. Thomas was no more Speaker than himself; and, taking a chair, he seated himself beside the Speaker, amid roars of laughter. After some trouble order was restored, and differences compromised by the choice of Mr. Barren, of Dodge county, (Rep.) as Speaker *pro tem.* Of the 100 members of the Assembly 43 are straight Republican and 6 Union Republicans, making 49; on the other side 34 Democrats and 17 Union Democrats, making 51. The Senate is two to one Republican, but it has no organization to make.

The Kansas Governorship.

The contest between Robinson and Crawford for the Governorship of Kansas is now in its full tide before the Supreme Court of the State. At the instance of Mr. Crawford, the court has issued a mandamus requiring the State canvassers (Robinson, etc.,) to count up the votes for Crawford, which is the final step in the proceedings. Crawford will then show that out of 15,000 votes cast on the Capital question, he received a clear majority. It is said that Gov. Robinson privately regards his case as hopeless, and is figuring for the United States Senatorship to succeed Lane. All the newspapers of Kansas, except one or two, are down upon Robinson.

☞ The World's Fair will fall short of receiving prominent attendance from this side the Atlantic, nevertheless we learn from the New York *Evening Post* that Mr. Holmes, the General Agent of the Commissioners in that city, still expects that the show of American talent, industry and enterprise will be as brilliant and successful in 1862, as it was in 1851. In order that our inventors and producers may have no real cause of complaint about want of time, the departure of the Government vessel will be postponed to about the last of this month, or nearly two weeks later than the date originally fixed for her sailing.

☞ Col. Sam Colt, the celebrated pistol man, whose decease at Hartford, Conn., has been announced, was born in that city July 19th, 1814. The wooden model of his pistol was made by him while on a voyage to Calcutta in 1829, and he took out his first patent for revolving firearms in 1835. The first manufacture of his arms was in Paterson, New Jersey, and was not successful. Afterwards Mr. Colt established the present works at Hartford.

☞ The Springfield *Journal* learns that Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Waters, and Major C. J. Sellon, of the 28th regiment, Illinois volunteers, have tendered their resignations. Deafness is given as the cause of Maj. Sellon's resignation. No reason is assigned for that of Col. Waters. Both officers are highly esteemed in the regiment, and the service will regret to lose them.

☞ That arch-traitor and charlatan, Lieut. Maury, was not long since proposed as a candidate for the honor of being chosen a corresponding member of the French Institute. His claims were referred to a committee of eminent savans, who reported unanimously that the public reputation of Mr. Maury was the work of writers who knew nothing of the subjects they discussed.

☞ We have already stated that the 33d Indiana regiment, in Kentucky, was so reduced by sickness that only some 200 were possibly able to appear on dress parade. Governor Morton, therefore, applied to Gen. Buell for permission to call the regiment home and repair damages. The Indianapolis *Journal* says General Buell has never condescended to notice, much less grant, this humane request.

OUR ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

The Burnside Expedition Afloat.

PAYING OFF---INCIDENTS OF EMBARKATION---RATIONS, &C.

[From our Special Reporter.]

ANNAPOLIS, January 8, 1862.

On the second of January nine paymasters arrived from Washington with the funds to pay off the troops and sailors on the transports up to Dec. 31st. This great army of paymasters was the first tangible evidence of the very near approach of the time of departure. The paying commenced on Friday morning, January 3d, and was concluded on the 4th. The funds paid were almost exclusively Treasury notes, only sufficient specie being used to make change. The troops immediately made arrangements for sending a large portion of their money home, and for three days the office of the Adams Express Company was crowded to suffocation with the noble fathers, brothers and sons, who were not unmindful of the comfort of the loved ones left behind. In some regiments the amount sent home was equal to seventy per cent. of their entire pay. They being paid in notes, and change being so scarce in Annapolis, but little money was spent, and the Provost Marshal having tabooed all liquor shops, there were no disgraceful scenes consequent upon pay-day.

Among the items that have transpired in shipping ordnance and stores was the putting aboard of one of the schooners four thousand stand of smooth-bore muskets of the old fashioned pattern. It is more than surmised that all new recruits to this Division in the land of Dixie will be promptly furnished with muskets, without stopping to inquire into his former condition. The troops provided, before embarking, cooked rations for ten days. About 800 barrels of beef and pork were cooked and re-packed. Inasmuch as they consumed one ration before leaving Annapolis, another on the trip down the Bay, and will wait two or three days at Fortress Monroe, our readers can draw the inference that the expedition will not be many days at sea before making a descent. The steam vessels, besides, have only coal enough for eight days at the most, so all may rest assured that the voyage will not be a long one, and that news of the attack may speedily follow the announcement of the sailing of the fleet from Fortress Monroe.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst., an unusual activity among the tugs and lighters in the harbor confirmed the report prevalent the evening previous, that the embarkation would immediately begin. The tugs Lioness, Merchant, Tempest, Susquehannah, Kingston, and Robert Morris, were occupied during nearly the whole day in towing out barges laden with all sorts of army stores, bread, crackers, beef, sugar, soap, candles, whisky, cheese, &c., &c., which were moored alongside the steamers and ships, and their cargoes stored away in the capacious holds, to come forth at the behest of the hungry hosts on board. The 9th New Jersey, which arrived late Saturday evening and slept in the cars all night, were marched down to the Eastern wharf in the morning, and were the first to embark. They were taken on the tug Susquehannah, and duly delivered on board the good ship Ann E. Thompson, and the brig Dragoon. Though the last to arrive, they were the first assigned to quarters on board.

At noon the D'Epineuil Zouaves were marched down from their camp, about two miles out, and after a little delay, were taken on board the light-draught steamer Union, which steamed down the harbor and alongside the huge bark John Trucks, whose immense hold not only received the whole regiment, but several barge-loads of provisions besides. This regiment muttered considerably about going on board before being paid, but this was done to prevent the men from "raising Cain" on shore, as they are a pretty tough set of men with savage officers.

On Monday morning, long before dawn, the *reveille* beat in the camps, breakfast was hastily prepared, and by sunrise the regiments in the First Brigade were ready to march to the dock. The transports in the stream were all moving about, some being towed into dock, while others threw out lines and slowly warped their huge hulks alongside. Tugs were whisking here and there, and the light fall of snow during the night added to the interest of the scene, by contrasting more strongly the appearance of the land and water. The 25th Massachusetts, being the first on the dock, was soon taken on board the steamer New York, and she in turn made room for the screw steamer, which took the 8th Connecticut, while the 51st New York followed at the city wharf, and later in the day the black Cossack hauled alongside the naval wharf and took on board the 51st Pennsylvania. Toward nightfall the 23d Massachusetts came into the yard, and after waiting several hours, succeeded in getting on board by midnight. Of course the embarking of so many regiments could not proceed without more or less confusion, and at one time it well nigh reigned supreme. Regimental officers, who had brought their commands from camp, stacked their arms and had set their men down in the snow in the yard, were in no mood for awaiting the dilly-dallying of some of the staff officers, who were entrusted with matters which they were not fit to attend to. The result was that wide-awake, stirring colonels, who knew their business and duty, usurped some of the functions of some shoulder-strapped gentry, and put their men in comfortable quarters on board ship, while said straps were discussing whether it was best to send for a tug or let the troops stand in the yard all night. Gen. Burnside could be seen almost everywhere, and wherever he appeared order came out of chaos. An incident or two will serve to illustrate the ready, energetic, *Western* character of the man. At one time a mule train of 106 teams of six mules each, with wagons loaded with forage, had arrived from Perryville, and came streaming down, a mile and a half long, into the Navy Yard, where they had no business. Helpless orderlies and confused officers went galloping about, terrified at the avalanche of mules and hay that threatened to overwhelm the whole division. The General happened by, and transforming himself into Quartermaster, in five minutes turned the tide of long-eared assinines, and drove them all out save a few who have but two legs. At another part of the day an excited Jack Tar came to him and proclaimed that he could not possibly take aboard all the baggage belonging to a certain regiment that had been assigned to his vessel. "Have you no hurricane deck, Sir?" asked the General. "Yes, Sir." "Put it there, then." "But it may get wet, Sir." "Let it get wet, then." "And it may make us top-heavy in a storm, Sir." "Then throw it overboard, Sir, and next time we will have regiments with less baggage."

Sunday night the 89th N. Y. regiment, Col. Fairchild, arrived, and slept in the cars. This regiment was in camp near Bladensburg, and is known as the "Daniel S. Dickinson Guard," having been raised at Binghampton, N. Y., the home of that individual. They were immediately assigned to Gen. Parke's brigade. The total number of regiments embarked on Monday was five.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Accomac Expedition Again—An Interview with Major-General Dix—The General's Views of Negro Catching by the Army—Also of Slavery as connected with the Rebellion—Threatening Movements among the Negroes in Beaufort County, South Carolina—The Case of Secretary Welles.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

My narration and comments on the Accomac expedition, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Lockwood, having come to the notice of Gen. Dix, and he having expressed to a member of Congress a wish to see me in that behalf, I called at his room last evening at Willard's Hotel, where he is temporarily stopping. Not to make a long story of it, the General assured me, in a very gentlemanly manner, that I had been seriously misinformed—that Gen. Lockwood had not whipped any negroes; that he had not made any such speech as was attributed to him at Drummondtown; that he had not given up any rebel cavalry horses, except such as had been impressed into the service; that the people, or a good many of them, in Northampton county, did lay down their arms and return to their allegiance,—thus, as may be seen, making a denial in general and particular. He remarked, casually, that Gen. Lockwood's speech at Drummondtown was quite gratuitous, and that he promised to do some things, in the way of negro catching, which he (Gen. Dix) had never permitted to be done in his military Department, and should not now permit. Otherwise, Gen. Lockwood's course met his approbation.

Before going to Gen. Dix's room I had procured a statement from the Hon. John. F. Potter, of Wis., to the effect that, before my narrative of the expedition was published he had received a similar account, from persons who took part in the expedition, and that it came from sources which warranted him in saying that it was *every word true.* It is proper to say, however, that I did not derive my information from him, nor through the same channel as his. The one simply corroborated the other. I called Gen. Dix's attention to the fact. He replied that then Judge Potter and myself were both misinformed—that he could rightfully assume to know the condition of things in his own military department better than any number of persons outside of it. This seemed pretty fair, and it occurred to me that the remark would have great weight with a jury. I could not, however, bring myself to believe that the old and valued friends, who had just returned with their regiments from Northampton county, could so grossly deceive me, or be so grossly deceived themselves. They had been down there; Gen. Dix had not. They are certainly men of intelligence and they had no possible motive for telling an untruth. Therefore, while I give Gen. Dix and Gen. Lockwood the benefit of the TRIBUNE's circulation for the denial, and while, for this purpose, I make it as broad as Gen. Dix made it; I aver that I am of the same opinion still. As to one item, I am sure I was in error, and that is as to the *handcuffing* of the six negroes who were sent back from Baltimore to Pungoteague. Gen. Dix says they were not manacled. They were sent back, but with no special violence or hardship. Manacles or no manacles, it probably made little difference to the negroes, but as it does make a difference to Gen. Dix's views of propriety, I make the most ample correction in my power.

In the course of Gen. Dix's remarks he told me that he had never taken a slave from his master and never surrendered one to his master; that when they had come to his camps and forts he had treated them exactly as he would treat white men, neither receiving them nor returning them, but telling them to go about their business, and telling them too that if it was freedom they wanted, they had better go North than be hanging around Maryland. I asked if Gen. Lockwood had not repeatedly returned slaves to their masters, and if he was not acting, in his (Gen. Dix's) military department. He replied that it was quite likely Lockwood had done so—he meant that no slaves had been returned under his own command, and none ever should be. The case of the six negroes sent back from Baltimore to Pungoteague he considered peculiar, because there was evidence that they had been *enticed* away by the New York soldiers. In that case he had sent them back to the wharf where they were first taken on board. They were here put ashore, without being given back to anybody in particular. From this point the General proceeded to favor me with his ideas, as an individual, of the twin subjects of slavery and the war. He thought that slavery had richly *earned* destruction, and he had no doubt it would get what it had earned; and he hoped it would. He would not interpose a straw in the way of its attaining a felon's and a traitor's doom. He believed that the slaves would ere long overpower the whites in some portions of the South, where the presence of our army was gradually teaching them a knowledge of their own strength, and it was not for him to shield the rebel masters from the logical consequences of their high-handed crimes. Hurrah, then, for Gen. Dix! His doctrine is first-rate, so far as it goes. But would not an active use of the tremendous power ready to be enlisted on the side of the Union accord better with common sense, on the part of a nation already bankrupt and staggering with the costs of a war which has no results, than a passive use?

Recurring for a moment to the Accomac expedition, Gen. Dix asserts that the rebels dispersed and returned to their homes upon the reading of his proclamation, and in consequence thereof. My informants, who were in the expedition, assert that they dispersed solely in pursuance of their terrors, and to save their precarious skins. The difference between the two theories is radical. General Dix assures me that since the return of the Michigan, Wisconsin, New York and Indiana troops from the peninsula, all the county officers and other functionaries in Accomac and Northampton, except one, have taken the oath of allegiance, and that one is in Fort McHenry. This I am bound to believe, because it is within the personal knowledge of the General; and surely all must rejoice to learn that the growth of loyalty has recommenced even in the worthless corner known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where according to Tom Corwin's story, "the Lord does not notice the lapse of time." Tom had been joked by Governor, then Senator, Wise about the barrenness of some portion of Ohio, and in reply he told a story of an aged witness, who had been subpoenaed to testify in court, and who, in answer to the question how old he was, answered "thirty-five."

"What's that?" asked the Judge; "no trifling here, sir. What is your age?"

"Thirty-five," replied the witness, with imperturbable gravity.

"Once more," thundered the Judge, "I wish to know what your age is, and if you give the court any more of your nonsense you will be fined for contempt."

"Why, sir," answered the witness, "I have lived forty-three years on the eastern shore of Virginia, but you don't suppose the Lord will charge that against me, do you?"

I have seen a letter from an officer at Port Royal, intimating that there are unmistakable signs of revolution among the negroes. The shooting of those loyal blacks who would not follow their masters into the interior, will shortly bear its fruit. The slaves at and around Beaufort are coming every day to buy or beg arms from the soldiers, and the writer, to whom I have referred, saw a dozen or more of them on North Edisto Island drilling, awkwardly enough it is true, in infantry tactics.

The Senate is discussing the conduct of Secretary Welles in pouring $95,000 into the pocket of his brother-in-law, George D. Morgan, Senators Dixon and Doolittle defending the Secretary, and Hale, Sherman and Wilkinson condemning his transaction. The case may be summed up in a few words. If Mr. Welles thinks more of $95,000 for his brother-in-law than he does of his good name, he must expect to be written down a knave. If not, *let him cause the money to be refunded.* This is the touchstone of the whole case.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings on Saturday.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10, 1862.

After the Secretary had proceeded at some length, Mr. Burr moved to dispense with the further reading of the journal.

Mr. Ficklin objected. He thought it quite important that members should listen and verify the record.

Mr. Burr had observed that a majority of delegates were reading or writing, and that his friend (Mr. Ficklin) appeared to be asleep; and in such a situation of affairs he thought the time lost. However, he would withdraw his motion.

The following letter was received from the Auditor, in reply to Mr. Wentworth's resolution, and was read and laid on the table. The letter is a model on which all such answers to communications from the Convention should be framed, because it contains—first, a courteous acknowledgment of the receipt of the communication; second, it informs the Convention that the utmost diligence will be used to make an early answer; third, it states how far the information sought can not be had in that Department; and fourth, it indicates when the requested knowledge may be had. The communication is in the following words:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, January 10, 1862.

HON. WM. A. HACKER, President of the Constitutional Convention:

SIR: I had the honor of receiving a resolution of your honorable body, passed January 8, 1862, which I will take great pleasure in answering at the very earliest period of time practicable, having detailed my most trustworthy and reliable clerk for this duty.

I would remark that it may not be in my power to furnish a complete statement for 1861, as the statements of assessments have not all been received, and the tax-books for that year have just gone into the hands of the collectors, from whom returns cannot be expected in time.

It will be out of my power fully to comply with the resolution requiring information in relation to the amount and description of all the indebtedness of the State, as the greater part of it is recorded in the office of the Fund Commissioner, who is not under my control, but under that of his Excellency the Governor.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JESSE K. DUBOIS.

On motion of Mr. Ficklin, the report of the Committee on Rules was taken up—and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burr, of Scott, in the chair.

Mr. Dement's motion to strike out "two" and insert "ten" in the second rule, which requires two members to order the yeas and nays, was lost, and the rule stood as reported.

Mr. Starne, of Pike, moved to strike out so much of rule six as closes the hall and lobby to outsiders except during the session of the Convention. He thought it absurd to exclude the constituency of this Convention from the hall and lobbies at the only time they could confer with delegates.

Mr. Ficklin was not tenacious. He left it to the sense of the Convention.

That patent Democrat, Mr. Richmond, who declared the other day that the Convention "had power to appoint a Governor to-morrow," was for the rule as it stood, thus carrying to its logical conclusion his idea that the Convention is supreme.

The motion to strike out prevailed by a large vote.

On motion of Mr. Ross the Committee on Apportionment was divided, and a separate Committee on Congressional Apportionment was created.

Mr. Ferry, of Lake, suggested that it should be composed of thirteen members, to correspond with the State representation in the next Congress, which was agreed to; all other Committees having nine members. So the Committees stand in order and rank in importance in the estimation of the Convention as follows:

1. Executive Department.
2. Legislative Department.
3. Judiciary.
4. Judicial Circuits.
5. Bill of Rights.
6. Apportionment, Senatorial and Representative.
7. Apportionment, Congressional.
8. Federal Relations.
9. Banks and Currency.
10. Revenue.
11. Finance.
12. Railroad Corporations.
13. Counties.
14. Municipal Corporations.
15. Miscellaneous Corporations.
16. Education.
17. Militia and Military Affairs.
18. Elections and Right of Suffrage.
19. Schedule.
20. Revision and adjustment of the Articles of the Constitution.
21. Internal Improvements.
22. Roads and Internal Navigation.
23. Public Accounts and Expenditures.
24. Township Organization.
25. State Institutions, Buildings and Grounds.
26. Canal and Canal Lands.
27. Penitentiary.
28. Retrenchment and Reform.
29. Manufactures and Agriculture.
30. Printing and Binding.
31. Miscellaneous Business.

It will be observed that the Convention considers manufactures of more importance than agriculture, and that both are of less importance than twenty-eight other subjects on which the body is to act. I beg to enquire of those thunder bursting Democrats who claim the people are here in their majesty, if they (ninety out of every hundred of whom are agriculturists or manufacturers) would hold agriculture and manufactures so cheap? Would they class manufactures and agriculture together, and make them the bole to the tail of a political kite? It is found necessary to commit the subject of apportionment to twenty-two members, and to organise two separate Committees for it, while the two great interests to which the State owes all it has, or ever will have of material prosperity, are thrown together and practically thrust out of the Convention? This is evidence that the people are not here; let the Convention, by its future action, show, if they can, that they are.

Some further immaterial amendments were made to the rules; the Committee rose and recommended their adoption with amendments, and the Convention concurred.

Mr. Anthony of Cook introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate the entire cost and expenses to the State of printing and binding for ten years past, and also the number of copies of Revised Statutes, Digests, Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all other books purchased by the State during the last ten years, stating separately the number, cost and amount for each year.

Then the Convention adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Notwithstanding the previous ten cent action of the Convention on reporting and newspapers, I have no doubt two or more competent stenographers will be employed. A full report will be printed in the newspapers, and perhaps in book form, and delegates will be allowed to select such newspapers as they choose, and for which a reasonable compensation will be paid.

In the course of the day, Mr. Hacker indicated to several delegates, of Republican antecedents, that if they would get together and name a list to go on Committees, he would be happy to meet their wishes. The gentlemen consulted, and after mature deliberation answered, They did not recognize a Republican as such in that Convention. Those of Republican antecedents were elected, not to represent a part or a party, but the whole people of the district electing them, and they therefore declined to accept his proposition; and thanking him, begged he would exercise that discretion and fairness that was to be expected from the presiding officer of so important an assembly as the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois.

DR. BROWNSON ON THE WAR!

REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

How to Conquer the Rebels.

The January number of *Brownson's Quarterly Review* (published by D. and J. Sadlier & Co., No. 164 William street,) has articles on the Reunion of all Christians, Archbishop Hughes on Slavery, Catholic Schools and Education, The Punishment of the Reprobate, The Struggle of the Nation for Life, and Literary Notices and Criticisms.

"The Struggle of the Nation for Life," is a review of the President's Message, and of the principles on which it seems to the writer necessary to carry on the war. The reviewer says:—

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

"Many worthy people regard war, especially a civil war like that which is now raging in the American Union, as the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and so great is their horror of war that they seem willing to purchase peace at any price, even by national dishonor or national degradation. Yet war is rather the effect of evil than the evil itself. The real evil is in the causes that precede and lead to it. In our case it is the effort of the sound part of the nation to expel a disease long since contracted, and which was gradually but steadily approaching the seat of life, and threatening us with complete dissolution. To the eye of enlightened patriotism our condition as a people is less deplorable to-day than it was four years ago, before the war broke out.

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"Without war we had no chance of prolonging our national life. With the slave interest in full power in nearly one-half of the Union, and by its combinations ruling the councils of the nation; with Young America, reckless and destitute of principle, managing our politics at the North under the lead of Fernando Woods and New York *Heralds*; with the laxity of morals becoming almost universal in politics and business, in public life and private; with the growing tastes and habits of luxury and extravagance prevalent throughout the land, we were well nigh a lost people; our destruction was, if no change came, only a question of time, and thoughtful and far-seeing men were beginning to despair of the Republic. The impending ruin, in the ordinary providence of God, could be averted only by the war which has broken out and is now raging. We deplore with our whole heart the causes which made the war necessary and inevitable, but we do not and cannot grieve that it has come, or lament the sacrifices it compels us to make.

"We of the free States have been taunted by the slaveholding South with being cowards and poltroons, with be[ing] ready to sacrifice honor, dignity and glory for the sake of trade and its profits; and poltroons in our politics we have been. We can now prove that, if we have been ready to make any sacrifice, even that of honor, to prevent the dissolution of the Union, it has not been through sordidness or cowardice. Our honor, our very manhood as a free and living people are now at stake, and must be redeemed. We must wipe out the disgrace of our past concessions, our past crouching to the "Barons of the South," and prove that those concessions were not wrung from a timidity that springs from a want of manhood or from insensibility to national honor or national glory; that we have not crouched because we wanted spirit to assert or strength, to defend our own rights and dignity, but because we loved the Union, and are now ready to make any sacrifice to preserve the integrity of the nation. This we can and must now prove.

WE MUST MAKE WAR IN EARNEST.

"But to do this we must take the matter in earnest, and understand and feel that the war is a reality, and that it must be conducted on war, not on peace principles. * * * There must be a downright, straightforward and earnest advance, with all the death-dealing instruments of war. The war, while it lasts, is and must be inexorable. There must be no fear to strike lest we fell a foe, no fear to fire lest somebody should be shot. This fear or hesitancy may do when we are playing soldiers, but it is out of place now. The very design of war is, while it lasts, to inflict the greatest possible injury in the shortest possible time, and with the least possible loss to ourselves, on the enemy, in order to force him to submit and cease resistance. When he submits, and not till then, may pity, compassion, tenderness, love be displayed, and exerted in all their divine sweetness and power.

"There is no question that the people of the loyal States are not yet fully wrought up to the stern realities of war, nor fully alive to the gravity and magnitude of the struggle we are now engaged in for the existence of the nation. We are not yet fully convinced that we are in the face of a real rebellion, or that the Confederates are really attempting anything more than their old practice of gambling on our love for the Union, and seeking by a game of bluff to force us to make new and greater concessions.

"Even the Administration, able and patriotic as it is, we fear, is deceiving itself with a specious, but illusory theory. Its theory is, that no State has seceded from the Union, and the rebels are merely a faction in their several States, who, by a wicked and artful conspiracy, have usurped the functions of the respective State Governments, and are exercising a gross and intolerable despotism over the people, who are in general loyal and devoted to the Union. The true policy, it holds, is to strengthen the people in the States where the faction has usurped the government, and to enable them through the ballot-box to recover their political ascendancy. Hence, while defending itself against the rebels, it must protect the people of the seceding States—the Union people—and avoid irritating them, or doing anything that might drive them to make common cause with the rebels, or prevent them, when the rebellion is suppressed, from readily-fraternizing with their Northern brethren, and from looking upon them in any other light than that of deliverers. Hence, it shows itself scrupulously tender of their feelings and prejudices. It concentrates not its energies on suppressing the rebellion and saving the life of the nation, but suffers its arm to be paralyzed in vain efforts to protect the constitutional rights of rebel States, and to provide for the well-being of the Union after the war is over.

THE REBELS ARE COMMUNITIES.

"The rebels are, whether we like to own it or not, really rebel or revolted States, not simply individuals acting in their individual capacity. They are practically communities or provinces in revolt, not simply individuals in rebellion. They are the vassal at war with his suzerain. In the technicalities of law no State has seceded, and the theory of the Government is sustainable; but as a matter of fact, the whole eleven are out of the Union, and constitute a confederated power, though as yet unacknowledged, and, God helping, never shall be acknowledged. We must rise above legal technicalities, and look at the facts as they are. The rebels are not simply individuals but communities in revolt and warring against the legitimate sovereign, and it is as such it is necessary to regard them. The business of the sovereign is to reduce them by force of arms to their allegiance, or, if unable to do that, to recognize them as an independent foreign nation.

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"We honor the government for its respect for the technicalities and even empty formalities of law; but we should honor it still more if it would rise above them and look the facts as they are in the face. These technicalities and formalities are wisely devised to restrain action and limit its power in time of peace, in the normal state of the country; but they embarrass it, they paralyze its arm when it has to put down a rebellion of the formidable proportions assumed by that it has now to struggle with, and the sooner it abandons them and deals with practical realities, the more easy it will be for it to suppress the rebellion and restore peace and constitutional liberty. The surest way of building up a Union party at the South is to put down the rebels.

"The people of the loyal States must understand and feel that they are at war with the political people of the seceding States—so far as any such political people can now be said to exist—acting illegally, indeed, but still acting through their old State machinery, and under their old State organization and officers, not with a disorderly mob to be put down as we put down a mob or riot in one of our great cities. Such, indeed, the rebels are in strict law; but practically they are States combined and acting as a single confederated power. It is this practical aspect of the case that should govern us in our war against them. To concede this concedes or abridges none of our rights against them as rebels; for we have got beyond the twaddle about coercing a State, and it is now understood that we have as much right to put down a rebel State as we have to put down rebel individuals. States as well as individuals may rebel, and the sovereign has the same right against the one that he has against the other.

"The war on the part of the Union is defensible only on the ground that the Union is supreme, and represents the sovereign authority of the nation. If we deny that the American people are a nation, and maintain that the Constitution framed by our fathers is merely a league of sovereigns, we must give up the contest and admit the right of secession. The question whether the United States are or are not a nation, represented by the Federal Government, is precisely the issue between the loyal and seceding States, and which the war must settle.

THE UNION NOT A CONFEDERACY.

"We do not believe the war can, and we have no wish that it should, be successfully prosecuted on any other principles. If it does not prove us a nation, if it leaves it to be maintained that we are simply a confederacy of sovereign States, however it may terminate, it will have settled nothing, and all the old sores will remain to fester and break out anew. We should gain nothing by putting down the rebellion on States rights principles, for the old pretension of the right of a State to secede would be strengthened rather than weakened, and we should have our old battles to fight over again. * * * A Union which is only a Confederacy is, in our judgment, not worth seeking to maintain; for its action will always be impeded, and its wise and salutary administration prevented, or at least embarrassed, by threats of dissolution from one section or another. We have seen it for the last thirty years. The northern States have been more attached to the Union than the southern, and more ready to make concessions for its preservation. Southern politicians and statesmen have known this, and for thirty years have gambled on it. Whenever we showed a disposition not to vote to suit them, or to persist in a policy which, though constitutional, did not happen to meet their approbation, they have resisted us with threats to nullify the acts of Congress, or to dissolve the Union. They have at last attempted to carry their threats into execution; and now we wish it settled once and forever whether the pretended right of nullification or of secession is to be continually held up *in terrorem* to compel the sincere and earnest lovers of the Union to forego their rights and stultify their own judgments. Ever since we were old enough to vote, we have voted under threats of the dissolution of the Union if we did not vote to please the slaveholding South. We have borne this long enough. We want to put an end to those threats, and to know, once for all, which is the sovereign, the State or the Nation. We wish, therefore, the issue distinctly made up, so that it shall be decided by the result of the war, whether we are or are not a sovereign nation, with the right of protecting itself against dismemberment or death.

"We need not fear that, if we bring home to the revolted States all the horrors of war, we shall make them one whit more hostile to us than they now are, or more difficult to be reconciled to the Union after the war is over.

"We wish the people of the loyal States to understand well that the people of the disloyal States will regard any show of forbearance, tenderness, or magnanimity on our part only as weakness, tameness, or fear of losing them as our customers. These things are thrown away upon them, and injure instead of serve the cause of the Union and reconciliation. The South will never believe in our sincerity and magnanimity till we have given them a sound drubbing, and proved ourselves the better men. Then they will respect us, and consent to live in peace and brotherhood with us. They take every advantage of us, and we must take every advantage of them, and force them by the damage we do them into submission. Nothing else remains for us. They will not submit unless forced to submit; but when forced into submission and fully convinced that further resistance is vain, they will, we doubt not, with far less difficulty than many imagine, become reconciled to national union with us. They have great respect for power, and worship force as a god. With them as with all men in their stage of civilization, perhaps even in ours, the stronger is the better man, and to real superiority they will deem it no dishonor to yield.

"If the contest end favorable to us, as it certainly will, unless we throw away our advantages, we shall lag behind no one in our efforts to make the terms of reconciliation easy; but we urge now the prosecution of the war with all of war's severity, and with all the energy of a free Government and a brave and heroic people. Especially do we protest against any compromise. If we are beaten, as we may be—for the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong—we will submit to the victor and take what comes. But we insist on preserving our dignity as men, our honor as states, and fall, if fall we must, with our principles. Let no man dare breathe the word 'compromise.' The day for compromise has gone by. The man, be he President, or Secretary, or Senator, or General, who shall propose and effect a compromise, will stand branded in history as an infamous traitor to his country and to humanity.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE IN THE INTEREST OF LIBERTY.

"We tell the President, and we desire to do so with all possible respect, that even the restoration of the Union on a policy shaped expressly to conciliate 'Ole Kentuck,' or the slaveholding interest of any of the border States, would now, if possible, not be worth effecting. Why have we of the loyal States placed him in his present elevated position? No man better than himself knows that we voted for him at the risk of civil war and the dissolution of the Union, because we were determined that the slave interest should no longer shape the policy and govern the councils of the nation. It was this determination on the part of the freemen of the East, the North and the West that took Mr. Lincoln from his law-office and made him President. He was not elected to preserve slavery, nor to abolish slavery, but he was elected to emancipate the administration and the republic itself from the domination of the slave interest; and we protest, therefore, in the name of those who elected him, against the perpetuation of that domination, even though confined to the slave interest of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Slavery may or may continue to exist, but we insist that the Government shall cease to be administered in its interest or under its dictation. The Government must be administered in the interest of freedom and loyalty. If not, better yield to the secessionists at once, and take Jefferson Davis for our President. We will not pour out our blood and our treasure, we will not send the flower of our youth and the glory of our manhood to rot in camp, die on the battle-field, or languish in Southern dungeons, for the sake of bringing the Union again under the domination of Southern slaveholders, and of exposing ourselves to be again insulted and bullied, or cheated out of our rights and our manhood by the Davises, the Toombses, the Hammonds, the Masons and the Slidells. We have resolved that our Government shall be emancipated, whatever becomes of slavery and its worshipers. This is what we beg the Administration to bear in mind. We should be glad to believe that the President has not forgotten it, and that he is prepared to assert his own independence of the slave power, and that of the Government, for we tell him never will there, and never can there, be a reunion of the separated States under the domination of the slave interest.

"We have no concessions to make to Kentucky or to any other border slave State. The slaveholders have rebelled against the Union, and by so doing have absolved the Union from all obligations to protect slavery in either loyal or disloyal States. If Kentucky, the native State of the President, will not remain in the Union, unless permitted to dictate its policy and make her slave interest its law, then let her be treated as a rebel State, and coerced as we are coercing the other rebel States into loyalty. We will no more consent to allow Kentucky than South Carolina or Georgia to impose her slave policy upon the Government.

"We of the Free States intend to assert and maintain our own freedom, our own rights and dignity, and to be something else hereafter in the government of the country than the mere lackeys of Southern slaveholders. We are fighting to vindicate our own rights, and our Government must recollect that in this contest it is bound to take our rights, the rights of freemen, into the account. We wish the Administration to consider that we of the Free States have accepted the issue tendered us, and that we will spend our last dollar and our last life before we will suffer this Union to be sacrificed in the vain endeavor to preserve the infamous institution of negro slavery, and before the slave interest shall ever again shape the policy of the Government or dominate in its councils. If Mr. Lincoln has not learned this yet, he will, perhaps, learn it before the close of the present session of Congress. We have been in bondage to the capital invested in slaves long enough. We have long enough cowered and crouched under the lash of slaveholding dictators, afraid even to say our souls are our own, lest we should endanger the peace and safety of the Union. We will do it no longer.

"Events march, as we said three months ago, and they are marching with fearful rapidity. We are carried along with them. To many of us what six months ago seemed the extreme of rashness now appears timid, tame and cowardly. The Government, if it would guide events, must march with them. The President, we perceive marches—slowly, indeed, but nevertheless, he marches—and his message proves that he is at least some steps in advance of where he was at the close of the extra session of Congress. He will, probably, march at a more rapid pace by and by, and, perhaps, catch up with public opinion.

"We do not want the war waged or prosecuted for the abolition of slavery; but we do insist that it shall not be waged or prosecuted for the protection of slavery and its reinstatement in power. Slavery has rebelled, and let it pay the forfeit. We have no confidence in the wisdom, we had almost said in the loyalty, of the statesman who insists that the Government has any further obligation toward it now than to brush it aside if found in its way."

THE CHURCH FOR LIBERTY AND AGAINST SLAVERY.

The article, "Archbishop Hughes on Slavery," is a trenchant review of an article in the *Metropolitan Record*, of October 12, 1861, criticising an article in the October number of *Brownson's Review* on secession and slavery. In this article it is maintained that the Roman Catholic Church and doctrine are for freedom and against slavery. The reviewer says:

"Never did our Catholic publicists and political and social leaders commit a greater mistake than when they seized the bait thrown out to catch the Spanish people, and reconcile them to the surrender of Cuba to the southern slaveholders—that slavery and Catholicity are the only two conservative institutions in the country; and that to strengthen the slaveholding power would be to strengthen the Catholic Church, place the country on the side of conservatism, and secure the salvation of souls. It was a sad mistake. In this country, as every where else, the interests of Catholicity are linked with the cause of freedom, and the proper alliance of Catholics is not with the friends of slavery, but those who love, respect and are ready to die in defence of the rights of man. In regard to civilization and the future prosperity of our religion on this continent an anti-slavery Protestant is worth more than a pro-slavery Catholic. It is not from the slaveholding South that we can hope for accessions to our church; and thus far experience shows our accessions are to come, if they come at all, from the free States, and first and foremost, from New England and her descendants settled in other sections of the Union. Our religion can prosper in this country only as it accepts and consecrates true American civilization, and that civilization is represented by the free North, not by the slaveholding South. Hence we should resist *à outrance* every pro-slavery tendency that we discover in our Catholic community."

Quoting from the writer in the *Metropolitan Record* his defence of the slave-trade, the reviewer says:

"This, at first sight, looks very much like an apology for the slave trade, for the writer not only says that he cannot discover the crime in the slaver, or that there would be any moral transgression of the law of God in the act, but even explains away the terrific part of the question that 'not only the individuals brought to the American continent or islands are themselves to be slaves, but their posterity, in like manner, for all time to come,' by likening it to the 'consequences which original sin has entailed upon the human race,' and, therefore, as not alien from the condition of mankind in general.' So understood, the writer has unquestionably incurred the interdict pronounced by the Church, for she not only excommunicates all who are actually engaged in the traffic, as he alleges, but absolutely prohibits and interdicts all ecclesiastics and laymen from maintaining that this traffic in blacks is permitted, under any pretext or color whatsoever; or to preach, or teach in public or in private, in any way whatever, anything in its favor or extenuation. To excuse the traffic under any circumstances whatever, and to attempt to lessen our horror of it by likening its consequences to those of original sin, and assuming that the men who actually engage in it are free from actual guilt in carrying it on, is plainly to do what Gregory XIV, in the words we have cited from his Bull given at Rome, the 3d of November, 1839, absolutely forbids and interdicts."

☞ In the Message of Mayor Opdyke of New York, attention is called to the trifling amount of revenue derived from market and wharf property owned by the city, only about $145,000 being realized by the treasury from property valued at nearly $7,000,000. The opinion is expressed that the interests of the city would be advanced by a sale of the markets and wharves, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the public debt.

TORPIDITY OF THE ARMY.

What the Rebels Think of the Inactivity of Our Troops.

Can any loyal man read the following without experiencing feelings of indignation and chagrin, not at the enemy, but at the do-nothing-policy of our pro-slavery generals:

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 2.]

INDECISIVE RESULTS OF FEDERAL ENTERPRISES.

The developments of the last four weeks of the war have been the most remarkable that have occurred during its entire progress. The beginning of December saw the Yankees in full force, apparently ready for decisive battle at all the important points of the frontier. On the Potomac they had the best appointed army on the continent, stated by their own authorities to be two hundred thousand strong. In Kentucky they had massed together two immense forces, of thirty to fifty thousand each, which menaced Columbus and Bowling Green, and all indications pointed with certainty to an immediate advance upon our lines, at a time when we were weak, and were poorly able to withstand assault from heavy columns. Zollicoffer was pressed before Cumberland Gap by a force more than double his own; Pound Gap was at the mercy of Nelson, having only a thousand men to oppose against ten thousand; Rosecrans was on the Gauley with an army which he now confesses to have been fifteen thousand strong, against Floyd, having only about twenty-three hundred men; Reynolds was on Cheat Mountain with five thousand, opposed by Johnson with only twelve or thirteen hundred; and Sherman had succeeded in landing fifteen or twenty thousand men at Beaufort, while we had in that region at the time but a few thousand forces, little better than militia, poorly provided with arms and ammunition. And to crown all, the splendid weather invited them to the charge.

Then was presented the golden opportunity to strike at every one of these points. Bold, effective blows, stricken then simultaneously by all their armies, could not have failed to crush our strength in several quarters, and put a gloomy face upon our affairs. Success at Columbus and Bowling Green would have been almost annihilating to our fortunes in the West. Success at Cumberland and Pound Gaps would have cut our connections with Tennessee and Kentucky irretrievably. Success in capturing our army in the Kanawha would have laid open all middle Western Virginia next spring to the easy invasion of the enemy. A vigorous push from Beaufort upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad would have separated those two cities, and cut our our army of the seaboard in two.

But the enemy have let the golden opportunity slip through their fingers. They have allowed us time to make good our defences in every threatened quarter. The energy of the Southern people has been aroused by the imminent danger, and we are now safe in every point where before we were so vulnerable. Our danger is passed, and we are now a liberty to speculate upon the blindness or imbecility which prevented the enemy from using an opportunity which will never return to him.

To what cause is the enemy's failure everywhere to advance attributable? It clearly was not due to the want of men, to the want of supplies, or to the want of preparation in facilities of every character. No troops were ever better armed, better clothed, or better furnished with provisions and ammunition. This was not only the case with particular corps, but was the case with all. And yet, though fully prepared for effective operations, though the whole world was expecting heavy blows to be struck and decisive results to be achieved, their armies everywhere either remained stock-still, or ignominiously and most strangely and suddenly stampeded from an imaginary and non-pursuing foe.

There can be but one solution for this strange phenomenon. The Yankees do not enlist to fight; they enlist only to draw pay. The cessation of Southern trade having put a stop to their factories and mechanical trades, the operatives have had no other means of livelihood than enlistment; the clerks and foremen have, under the same necessity, taken Lieutenancies and Captaincies, and the bosses are forced to play Colonels. They have all gone into the army as a means of livelihood, and without any sort of intention to throw away their lives. They took to the army to keep body and soul together, and without the remotest thought of employing that method for separating the two.

Accordingly, when McClellan orders an advance from the Potomac, as he is said to have done repeatedly, these well-fed, well-clothed, well-paid and salaried men of war persistently do not march. So in Kentucky, where they had every opportunity for a victory, and so at Beaufort, when the panic created by their landing invited an advance. All around the frontier they exhibit this same frugal regard for life and comfort, and the same stolid immobility under orders for an advance. We regard the last four weeks as decisive of the war, not merely by its results, or rather barrenness of results favorable to the enemy, but by its clear development of the fact that the Yankees have enlisted in the army for a living and with a fixed objection to hard fighting.

THE WEATHER PROPITIOUS, BUT THE FEDERAL TROOPS WILL NOT ADVANCE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 1.]

The weather challenges the enemy to advance. Such a state of roads and atmosphere as we have had for weeks in succession was never known before. It has afforded opportunity for invasion, which of itself would seem sufficient to inspire the purpose, if it had not before been formed. In the latter days of November none doubted that an advance and assault upon the Southern lines would be immediate and at all points. No contingency was admitted as possible to prevent the onset but bad weather and bad roads. The state of both ever since has been interpreted by the South as unpropitious of the favor of Providence in their behalf. But Providence seems to have understood the enemy better than we did ourselves. The weather has defied him to the combat, and he has refused the challenge.

The failure to advance now will be infinitely more prejudicial to the Yankees than it would have been had the weather been wet and stormy, for the world is forced to the conclusion that they are afraid of the encounter. Every facility has been afforded by the elements which they could have desired, and yet they have not dared to attack. The fault is not with their fate or in the heavens that they have not assaulted us. Beyond dispute and denial it is alone with themselves. The bad statesmanship which brought on and which keeps up this war is equalled by the bad generalship which conducts it; and this, again, is only surpassed by the cowardice of the privates, who cannot be brought to fight. At Dranesville, the other day, the commander of a regiment was heard to upbraid his men for refusing to charge upon our inferior force. He declared to them that they had enlisted to fight, that they had come on that business, that now was the time to show their pluck, and that they would be eternally disgraced if they refused to charge. But not a man could be induced to step forward. Instead of charging upon the Confederates, under every advantage of numbers, ground and of arms, they left the battle-field and were not to be found on the morrow. (This is a big lie.)—EDS.

What are we to infer from the facts thus afforded us? The best condition of the roads and of the weather that could possibly be desired has been offered to all their forces, and nowhere have they made use of the advantage. A glorious opportunity for performing a brilliant achievement was presented a particular corps at Dranesville, and they cravenly and ignominiously refused to embrace it. In the general and in the particular has it been thus proven that they will not fight. The fault is not in their stars, but in themselves. Their armies are afraid, and refuse to execute the designs of their rulers and their people at home.

The South were grievously disappointed, and somewhat inclined to quarrel with Providence, that the great storm of November did not destroy a larger number of the vessels of their grand fleet. The South were also very much vexed that the garrison in Forts Beauregard and Walker did not make a better resistance under the naval attack to which they surrendered; but the sequel has shown that Providence, after all, did not mean us any great harm, and that the loss of the forts is not to entail any longer chain of disasters. The operations of Sherman and his Yankees on the seaboard have been more annoying than disastrous, and the loss of the North in men and money from the expedition, already two or three to one that of the South, is likely to continue so. A Cincinnati paper declares in agony that a failure of the Northern armies to advance this winter will be decisive of the war. Their failure to use the admirable weather which they have had for some weeks gone by, has already decided against their competency to move successfully during the winter.

Executive Pardon in Indiana.

Mr. Peelle, Secretary of State, of Indiana, in his report of his affairs of office for the fourteen months beginning November 1, 1860, and ending with the 1st of January 1861, states that ninety-one executive pardons were issued, of which Gov. Hammond, in two months, made twenty-five; Gov. Lane one; and Gov. Morton thirty-five. Also, during the same period, the sum of $8,990 has been remitted, being fines and forfeitures adjudged against different persons by the courts of the State, of which the sum of $6,040 was remitted by Gov. Hammond, and the sum of $2,950 by Gov. Morton.

Not a Bad Idea.

There was a rumor in Lafayette last Wednesday, that Col. Anneke, in command of the artillery camp at Indianapolis, had, under orders, proceeded to the State House and compelled the members of the Democratic Convention to take the oath of allegiance and loyalty. It was, of course, a canard, but not so bad an idea. The members would have gagged some at an oath of loyalty.

☞ The Michigan Supreme Court, in session at Lansing, has decided that the State tax upon the Michigan Southern Railroad was properly assessed, and that the same must be paid. This puts about $30,000 into the State Treasury, and makes up the deficit in last year's accounts.

☞ The first of ten field batteries of Wiard's steel rifled cannon for the State of Ohio, with carriages and implements complete, ready for instant service, was forwarded from New York to Columbus, via the New York Central route, on Saturday. The *Times* says the remaining batteries will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch.

☞ The Crescent Iron Works, at Wheeling which, with the lands attached (in Wetzel county), cost $400,000, have been sold to Messrs. Whitaker & Cowdon of Philadelphia, and will by them be put into successful operation.

Dry Goods.

COTTONS AT WHOLESALE.
Just Received
500 PACKAGES OF
SHEETINGS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, TICKS, SHIRTINGS, STRIPES, DENIMS, DE LAINES,
Comprising all the Standard Makes,
BOUGHT BEFORE THE
Recent Great Advance in Domestics,
AND WILL BE SOLD
FOR NETT CASH
Below (the present) Agents Prices.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
NOS. 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.
[de26-k85-1m'62]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
The balance of the Stock of T. B. CARTER
Will be offered at a great bargain for CASH. If not sold by the first of February it will be closed out at Auction. Merchants are requested to examine the stock.
ASHER CARTER, Assignee.
ja13-k221-2w

Express Freight Lines.

TRANSPORTATION.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Express Freight Line,
VIA
Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Roads,
TO AND FROM
THE EAST AND WEST,
Controled and operated by the roads forming the Line
Ample facilities for giving prompt despatch to property, via
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
TO AND FROM
Chicago, New York, Boston, &c.
For Bills Lading and Contracts, apply at Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
MERCHANTS VISITING THE EAST
Are requested to call at the Company's FREIGHT and TICKET Offices, for Bills of Lading, Contracts, Tickets, Etc.
In Boston, deliver Freight at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.
In New York, deliver Freight at Hudson River Railroad, No. 71 Warren street, or to "People's Line of Steamers, foot of Cortland street.
Mark Packages: Via "Suspension Bridge!"
E. P. BEACH, Agent, 273 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 21 State street, Boston.
JULIUS MOVIUS, General Agent, Buffalo.
A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Chicago, January 1st, 1862. ja1-k138-1m

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE.
1862..........1862.
Under Management and control of the "Great Western Railway" of Canada.
By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "Great Western Railway Company" are to running an
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN,
Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Porland
Without Change of Cars.
Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to Freight, and at regular Railroad Tariff Rates.
☞ Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."
☞ For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to
A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Great Western Railway Company, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, Chicago.
ja1-k138-1m

Insurance.

MANHATTAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.
CHANGE of AGENCY
This old and reliable Institution, with a Cash Capital and Surplus of over
$400,000,
Is now represented in this city by the undersigned who would be pleased to see all its former patrons an friends.
HALL & COMPANY,
Chicago, Jan. 6, 1862. No. 159 South Water St
[ja7k24-1w]

Storage.

WINTER STORAGE.
MONTREAL PRODUCE STORES,
LACHENE CANAL BASIN,
(Connected with G. T. Railway during Winter,)
RATES OF GRAIN AND FLOUR STORAGE.
Grain received from G. T. R. Cars at Stores—2 cents per bushel will be charged for the first 20 days or less; after that, 2 cents additional up to the 1st of May.
For Elevating Grain received from Cars alongside Stores—½ cent per bushel will be charged owners.
Flour received from G. T. Cars at Stores, and delivered within 48 hours after delivery of advice notice one cent per barrel will be charged; and what may remain on storage, 4 cents for the first month, and 2 cents for each subsequent month—Insurance extra.
Pork, Beef, Lard, and West India produce—as per agreement.
Freight intended for the Stores must be consigned on Bill of Lading.
JAMES HOLIDAY & BRO.,
ja10-k271-3t Office, Young's Building, Canal Basin.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON,
CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades,
FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
No. 70 Lake Street.
Post Office Box 3618, Chicago, Ill. de18-h808-1y

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC. ETC.
No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc18-1y]

Marriage Cards.

THE WASHINGTON CALLING CARD—Latest style, Ivory Surface, to be had at the
MARRIAGE CARD DEPOSITORY,
99 Washington Street.
On sale, also, a superb lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CARD CASES, a rich assortment of
Christmas and New Year's Gifts,
WEDDING PRESENTS, FINE POCKET CUTLERY &c. Call at WHITE'S and you will be suited.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As THOMAS R. WOOD & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot, Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 175 Randolph street, Chicago.

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 ...
UNION SEWING MACH...
UNION SEWING MACH...
UNION SEWING MACH...
UNION SEWING MACH...
UNION SEWING MACH...
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED ... offered at the extremely low price ...
UNION SEWING MACHINE CO., 71 Dearborn Street, ...
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, ...

CHANDLER & FUL...
$30 Thirty Dolla...
SEWING MACH...
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC ...
Which is never failing, is capable of ...
Double-Threaded Mach...
Ever invented. Before purchasing ...
☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal ... CHANDLER ...
125 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill. ...

ELLIOT'S IMPR...
"PEARL"
SEWING MACHI...
SEWING MACHI...
WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM ... when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED ... ING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS ... street, Chicago, are the cheapest and ...
$30 EACH
$30 EACH
These machines are used throughout ...
AGENTS WANTED. Address
GEO. F. COLLINS & ...
OFFICE—130 LAKE STREET, ...

L. CORNELL & ...
L. CORNELL & ...
SEWING MACH...
SEWING MACH...
PRICES FROM $25 TO ...
WILCOX & GIBBS' ...
WILCOX & GIBBS' ...
4000 Stitches per ...
Send red stamp for Samples and Circulars ... CORNELL & CO. Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

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COAL OIL! COAL ...
200 BARREL...
KIER'S BEST EXCEL...
JUST RECEIVED BY
POPE & SLOC...
122 SOUTH CLARK ...

OIL! OIL!! O...
GREAT WEST OIL W...
W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., ...
Cleveland, ...
Manufacturers and Refiners ...
PETROLEUM OR CAR...
Also, NAPTHA OR BEN...

CHICAGO LEAD ... WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, ...
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & ...
LINSEED O...
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead ...
PUMPS AND HYDRAULI...
Orders from the trade solicited. ... price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box ...

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JONES, PERDUE & ...
STATIONER...
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFAC...
Having the three Departments ...
Paper Ruling,
Printing,
and ...
ANYTHING IN THE ABOV...
JONES, PERDUE & ...

Hard Rubber Tr...

RIGGS' HARD RU...
TRUSS.—Hernia and all ... cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER ...
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER ...
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RIGGS' HARD RUBBER ...

Intelligence O...

NEW INTELLIGENC...
OLD ESTABLISHED ... GENCE OFFICE,
NO. 171 WASHINGTON ...

Special Notices.

☞ For the cheapest and be... Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, ...
☞ Hernia or Rupture.— ...
CATARRH! CATAR... CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH RE...
CATARRH or COLD IN THE ...
CATARRH IN THE NOSE ...
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of We...

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK G...
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMUL...
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Pr... sion and the Family,
A. M. BININGER & CO., ...
(Established in 1778.)

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATI...
HELMBOLD'S ... HELMBOLD'S ... EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REM... FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KI... GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEA...
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BU...
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT ...
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY
H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHE...
LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chi...
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no o...

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. ... McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, ...
FEMALE DISEASES, & ...
Consultations and Examinatio... Free of Charge.

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BOILER INCRUSTATI...
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILE...
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
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For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & ...
No. 181 LAKE STREET ...

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLAN...
Gas, Steam Fitting an...
PLUMBING ESTABLISHM...
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago...
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURN...
Practical Plumbe...
All kinds of Steam W...
TO THE TRADE.

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WILSON'S STRAWBERR...

Prepared Glue.

ADVERTISEMENT.—For ...

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WHOLESALE.

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...ACES OF

SHIRTINGS, STRIPES, DENIMS, DE LAINES,

Standard Makes,

...FORE THE ...

...ce in Domestics,

...T CASH

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...LAKE STREET.

...SALE OF A ...

...RY GOODS.

...ARTER ... for CASH ... will be closed out at ... requested to examine the ... ASHER CARTER, Assignee.

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...eight Line,

...York Central and ... Roads,

...FROM

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...roads forming the Line ... prompt dispatch to pro...

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...rk, Boston, &c.

...nts, apply at Company's ... Dearborn streets, Chicago.

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...e Company's FREIGHT ... for Bills of Lading, ... kets, Etc.

...at Boston and Worcester

...ht at Hudson River Rail... or to "People's Line of ...

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...TIS KIMBALL, Agent, ... State street, Boston. ... Agent, Buffalo. ...LINGFORD, ... and Western Agent, ... Dearborn streets, Chicago.

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.........1862.

...control of the "Great ...y" of Canada.

...arrangement for Ship... Western Railway Com...

...IGHT TRAIN,

...Detroit, to Porland

...ge of Cars.

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...TAN

...E COMPANY,

... York.

...AGENCY

...000,

...& COMPANY, ... No. 150 South Water St

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...STORAGE.

...PRODUCE

...RES,

...NAL BASIN,

...way during Winter.)

...FLOUR STORAGE.

...Stationery.

...angings.

...FAXON,

...OO HOUSE.

...ANGINGS,

...PAPERS,

...Window Shades,

...INGS, ETC.,

...CASH PRICES.

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...ANGINGS,

...Fixtures, &c.

...PAINTERS, ...ETC, ETC., ...et, Chicago.

...Cards.

...TON CALLING

...DEPOSITORY,

...en Street.

...TO ALL CON...

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EA...

UNION SEWING MACH...

UNION SEWING MACH...

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UNION SEWING MACH...

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED ... with drawers and a Hemmer, ... offered at the extremely low price of ... stand, $30 each. ... A liberal discount will be ... given agents ...

UNION SEWING MACHINE CO...

71 Dearborn Street, ...

Address ... Agent for the Northwest ... Post Office Box 1... Chicago. ... SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call ... them before purchasing elsewhere.

CHANDLER & FULL...

$30 Thirty Dollar

SEWING MACHI...

Having the

NEW ECCENTRIC F...

Which is never failing, is capable of doing ... range of Sewing as any other machine, and ... bly the simplest

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other ... see this. ... Agents wanted, to whom a liberal ... be given. CHANDLER & F... 118 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. ...

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"PEARL"

SEWING MACHIN...

SEWING MACHIN...

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPE... when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEW... ING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., ... street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most ... of any machine we have seen for family use, ... that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP ... good, is driven from our mind, and from ... "better half," by the "good works" and ... liability of the machine above referred to, ... at the low price of $30. We recommend ... confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Dem...

$30 EACH

$30 EACH

These machines are used throughout ... giving satisfaction to all who use them, ... doubtedly, the most economical, best made ... est in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements ... machine, render it perfect in every respect ... superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions ... Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect ... der, with sample of sewing on cloth ... so that a person can commence work at ...

Our Machines all stand on a handsome ... worked by a treadle. Send for descrip... and sample of work, inclosing stamp for ...

On receipt of $30 we will send ... turn of express; or, if so ordered, we will ... chine and the bill with it, so that it ... for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.

OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), ...

L. CORNELL & ...

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SEWING MACHI...

SEWING MACHI...

PRICES FROM $25 TO $...

WILCOX & GIBBS' PA...

WILCOX & GIBBS' PA...

4000 Stitches per M...

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine ... It will NOT get out of order or drop ... A CHILD can run it and use ... which turns the hem to the right side ... kinds of sewing without basting. ... GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Many of the most wealthy families of ... Send for Samples and Circulars ... CORNELL & CO. Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Oil and Lamps.

COAL OIL! COAL ...

200 BARREL...

KIER'S BEST EXCEL...

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OIL! OIL!! O...

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W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Pro...

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PETROLEUM OR CARB...

Also, NAPTHA OR BEN...

To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we ... all orders promptly, at the very lowest ... Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene ...

CHICAGO LEAD AN...

WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, W...

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SH...

LINSEED OI...

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and ...

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC R...

Orders from the trade solicited. High... price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 61... E. W. BLA...

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JONES, PERDUE & S...

STATIONER...

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACT...

Having the three Departments ...

Paper Ruling,

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and B...

Combined in their Establishment, ... call the attention of BUSINESS MEN ...

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE ...

To their superior facilities for furnishing ... Office or Counting-Room Out...

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Hard Rubber Trusses.

RIGGS' HARD RU...

TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms ... cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER T...

This Truss is having a success ... before unknown in the history of Trusses ...

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER T...

... (the spring being coated with Hard ... during its imperviousness to moisture ...

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER T...

becomes filthy, and is always as good as ...

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER T...

... years' standing; and ... by all eminent Surgeons as the only ... Persons wishing this instrument ... sending the size in inches around ... rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, ... Sole Agent for ... Post Office Box 4...

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For the cheapest and best Hair ... Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go to A. ... 156 Lake street, and examine those won... No scrutiny can detect the ... natural when adjusted to the head. ... always the newest Paris ... give entire satisfaction.

Hernia or Rupture.—P. E. ... M. D., having discovered a permanent Cure ... by the use of no External Medicine that does ... business pursuits, can be consulted ... southwest corner State and Randolph ... room No. 2, (up stairs.) Office ... from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and ... Post Office Box ...

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that nearly two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and finally the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should know that there is no better way to cure Consumption than to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing and hawking or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in most cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE,

Post Office Box 435, Chicago, Ill.

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OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

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PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 181 LAKE STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Reading and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Plants.

WILSON'S STRAWBERRY.—Having made the field culture of this variety of Strawberry a "SPECIALITY," and being assured of its superiority for the table, for preserving, drying, or wine-making, we suggest ... Plants furnished for a portion of the crop, or a low cash value. P. O. Box 295. H. P. STANLEY.

Prepared Glue.

ADVERTISEMENT.—For $1.00 I will sell the recipe for making the celebrated Prepared Glue, same as sold by Spalding and others. This is the first time this recipe has been made public. I propose to sell this recipe for One Dollar, to enable every man to get it. Spalding has made out of this Glue more than two hundred thousand dollars within the last year. Address H. S. COUCH, Ottawa, Illinois.

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TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 150 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

Bank of the State of Indiana.

I am paying the highest Premium for the notes of The Bank of the State of Indiana, ... per cent. premium for Bankable Funds. JAMES BOYD, 26 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building, adjoining the Bank of C. B. Blair, entrance south end of building.

INDIANA MONEY.

WRIGHT & BROTHER,

38 CLARK STREET, are paying one per cent premium for Indiana Money.

THE BILLS OF THE

Bank of Clifton, Canada,

Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown.

INDIANA MONEY WANTED.

WE WILL PAY

One-and-a-half per cent Premium

FOR

INDIANA BANK NOTES.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

No. 32 Clark street, cor. of Lake-st.

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments.

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERIK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be registered and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small Notes.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.

B. E. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 529 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE

by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,

Bar and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,

AND LITHARGE,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 446.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

Description of a Deserted Plantation Near Beaufort.

The Providence *Journal* gives the following extract from a letter from a Rhode Island man in the United States Marine battalion at Port Royal, dated in camp at Bay Point, December 27, 1861:

A few days since we were permitted to go on a foraging expedition. These expeditions are always sought for by both officers and men. They are generally attended with pleasant and sometimes exciting adventures, therefore by furnishing agreeable episodes in camp life, where there is nothing to do but to go through our daily drills and parade. A tug-boat took us up the river to a point about four miles from Beaufort, where we landed at a beautiful plantation. Here we found about one hundred and twenty slaves, men, women and children, all of whom were living in a state of idleness. They had full possession of the plantation, houses, barns, etc., and had sold everything that could be removed. Their master's fine mansion had been completely gutted. They had doubtless taken away the most valuable part of the furniture; the negroes had managed to get rid of the remainder by selling it, or removing it to their own humble dwellings. These poor creatures never having been required to provide for the future, a duty which appertained wholly to their masters, they now merely look out for their immediate wants, and grind corn as they want it from day to day. I asked them why they were not at work. They replied that they were keeping Christmas, which, with them, lasted three days. We saw large fields of cotton unpicked, and so ripe that it was falling from the husks, or blown away with every strong wind. The negroes said if they picked the cotton their masters would come back and burn it, and then kill them.

We also saw on this plantation about twenty acres of sweet potatoes in one large field. Continuing our rambles into the interior of the island, we came to another plantation, which we were told belonged to the Rev. Dr. Elliott, and which was in the same condition as the one I have before described. This gentleman has two sons in the rebel service. Our foraging expedition, which terminated here, was not attended with great results, as we were only able to procure from the two plantations a lot of chickens and one large fat steer, and these cost us as much as they would at home. I understand from the different regimental quartermasters that they go and take from the plantations whatever they want without paying for anything. With the navy it is quite different. Captain Dupont has given orders that every thing we get must be paid for, which is accordingly done.

The flagship Wabash, with two or three gunboats, are the only armed vessels now here. The sloop-of-war Vandalia, which has been in port for the last few days, left this morning and resumed her station off Charleston.

Game is abundant throughout the waters of Port Royal. Ducks, curlew and plover line the shores, creeks, and low lands, yet there is not a shot-gun in our battalion, nor is there any ammunition suitable for such game. It is provoking to see such an abundance of game without the means of getting it. I must, therefore, beg you to send me my double-barreled gun, with a good supply of ammunition.

Medical Red Tape—How a Sick Soldier gets his Discharge.

[Paducah cor. Indianapolis Journal.]

John Smith of Co. A, is taken sick; goes to the hospital; takes medicine; doesn't get any better; finally gets discouraged and asks for a discharge.

Then comes the beautiful workings of the red tape department. 1st. The captain of John Smith, of company A, must take the initiatory step of the immense proceeding, by writing out a description of John Smith's person, &c., giving a military opinion upon the case, upon the receipt of which the surgeon sets forth the facts of the case in a paper, in which it is represented that John Smith is sick, and is not likely to get well in the hospital, &c., &c.

The paper is sent to the Colonel. The Colonel sends it to the General of the Brigade. The General of the Brigade sends it to the Commandant of the Post. The Commandant sends it to the Medical Director of the Post. The Medical Director of the Post sends it to the Medical Director of the Department at St. Louis, or elsewhere.

Now, supposing these papers to be "right" in every particular, and approved by each of the before-mentioned gentlemen, they start back upon their long and eventful journey as follows:

The Medical Director of the Department returns them to the Medical Department of the Post, who returns them to the Commandant, who forwards them to the General, who sends them to the Colonel, &c., and finally the Adjutant receives orders to make out his discharge, with certificates to enable the invalid soldier to draw his pay.

The papers are made out; the soldier is sent for or inquired after, and lo! it is discovered that he has been dead and buried two or three weeks!

One most noticeable and important feature, having a great bearing upon the above proceeding or programme, is the fact that notwithstanding all this flourish of "red tape," the Surgeon of the regiment, and he alone, is the *umpire* in the matter.

No Medical Director or General is authorized to go outside, either before or behind, *the Surgeon's plain statement of the case.* Then why should not the Surgeon have sent John Smith home rejoicing four weeks ago? Why is John Smith rotting to-day in the Charnel House? The answer to those questions is—*red tape!*

Supply of Arms for Michigan.

[Legislative Correspondence Detroit Free Press.]

Mr. Baldwin introduced into the Senate on Friday morning, a resolution calling upon the General Government to place immediately 10,000 stand of arms in the arsenal at Dearborn for the use of the State, and, in case the Government should fail to comply, authorizing the Governor and State Treasurer to purchase that amount of the best quality and pay for them from the proceeds of the war loan authorized last spring. The proposition meets with very general favor, and there can be but little doubt but that it will be adopted. Thus the State will be supplied with arms sufficient for most any exigency that is possible to occur, and remove the sense of insecurity that now prevails induced by the fear of a rupture with England. It is hardly probable that the General Government can supply these arms now, and in that case it will devolve upon the authorities to purchase them, requiring a very large expenditure of money.

Mrs. Rose O. H. Greenhow, according to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, was found to be in possession of political correspondence from Jeff. Davis, ex-President James Buchanan, John C. Breckinridge, Joe Lane, Yancey, and other famous individuals. Mrs. Greenhow is the widow of the well-known explorer, Robert W. Greenhow, and possesses a handsome person, pleasing address, good education, and great conversational powers, such as gave her a diplomatic influence of no slight magnitude. This fashionable and dashing *intriguante* was the centre of the "gentlemanly and chivalric" secessionist family at the capital, her society being much more popular with the gentlemen than the ladies, on account of her ambitious and scheming character.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that a few days since, three little boys were playing upon one of the coke ovens, at the coal bank east of Cambridge, Ohio, on the Central Ohio Railroad, when one of them, a son of John Pittigrew, aged six or seven years, fell into the glowing fire, and would have perished in a minute from the intense heat, but Listen Burris, being some twenty yards off at the moment, sprang with his utmost might and snatched the poor boy out of the burning oven. Prompt as the rescue was, death resulted in about three hours. Mr. B.'s right hand was badly scorched.

The Savannah *News* notices that among the late arrivals in that city from Cuba, is a large box of beautifully prepared lint, presented through Capt. Gladding to the soldiers of the Confederate army, by a number of the senoritas of Havana. The lint is drawn in threads four or five inches long, from the finest linen fabrics; is white as driven snow and soft as down. It is put up in neat little hanks, and tastefully tied with colored ribbons. The lint was made and contributed by a number of the first ladies of Havana, and is "sent as a testimonial of their heartfelt devotion to our cause."

There can be no question that the beautiful and touching text of Scripture, "The summer is over, the harvest is ended, and we are not saved," affords a perfect description of the present condition of this country. The question now is whether it will not soon be necessary to substitute winter for summer in the quotation to render it historically exact.

"The war," says a distinguished clerical writer, "is working out the emancipation of the North." We think this is so; but the work is still far from complete. The idolators of slavery are still numerous, and many of them sit in high places. But in time their idol will be overthrown.

One Lefleur, of Detroit, has been playing an extensive game of black mail upon parties in that city, at the expense of the reputation of his wife and daughter; and although he succeeded in getting $300 hush money from one gentleman, he was exposed in court by another and compelled to pay a fine and costs for his bad conduct.

Hartford and New Haven are each in a local broil over the location of their post offices. The last Democratic administration contracted with some party friends whom it wished to benefit, to erect a post office building on a long lease at a good round sum, which contract the other party now seek to have broken.

"Let it be boldly said," says the *Independent*, "that the slaves of rebels are the nation's freedmen!" We echo the cry, adding that when the nation comes to that point the rebellion will cease like the ceasing of a frightful dream.

Some time ago, that great devotee of slavery, Senator Bayard of Delaware, announced that if the war went on, he should resign his seat in the Senate. Not hearing of his resignation, we conclude that in his view the war is not going on.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of the 8th says the detectives employed by the Government at Washington have ascertained that certain members of Congress and some army officers of high rank have recently been in correspondence with the enemy.

The Third Iowa sent home to their friends from Benton Barracks nearly $40,000, since last pay day.

The Free States are all loyal. All of the Slave States are rebellious, either wholly or in part. If all the States were free, all would be loyal.

The worst enemies of Humanity are those that prefer the perpetuation of Slavery to the preservation of the Republic.

Educational.

FRENCH, SPANISH AND DRAWING.—Evening Classes in French for Gentlemen at

119 South Clark, Room 1.

PENCIL, CRAYON AND PEN DRAWING,

Taught in classes and private lessons. Mons. FAVARGER would call attention to those branches, which he teaches on very moderate terms. HE HAS REFERENCES WHICH CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and hopes to be able to give satisfactory information can be given by ALL his pupils. Call at the office, or address Post Office Box 3069.

MR. JOSEPH GREENHOOD

Teaches to Read, Write and Speak German in a simple, thorough manner by comparing it with the English, and without the use of tedious school grammars. He has been studying comparative Philologie for a number of years, and feels himself able to teach German in a manner that surpasses all Grammars and reading books. Apply to Post Office Box 1543. Office No. 134 Clark street, northwest corner of Wells street, Room 5, first floor, the third room on the right side.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

81 Wabash Avenue.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1862.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by mail or otherwise.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, December, 1861.

Tax Sale Notice.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern—Take notice that on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1860, I became the purchaser of the following described lot of land, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the buildings, if any, situated thereon, at a sale of lots and lands (held in pursuance of law) for Special Assessments.

On Warrant No. 5½ South—for grading, curbing and graveling State street from the north line of Twelfth street to the centre of the Archer Road, viz:—Lot number eighty [80], in Block number six [6], in the Assessor's Division of part (being 49¼ acres) of the southwest fractional quarter of Section twenty-two [22], in Township thirty-nine [39], north of Range fourteen [14] east, and that the time of redemption thereof will expire on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1862.

WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD.

Chicago, January 13th, 1862.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To whom it may concern: Take notice, that on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1860, I purchased the following described lots and lands, to-wit: in

CANAL ADDITION.

Lot number one in block number four, and lot number two, in block number four—both taxed in the name of J. H. Leavenworth.

Also, lots number seventy-five and eighty, in block number six—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

Lots number sixty-nine and seventy-four, in block number seven—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

Lots number sixty-three and sixty-eight, in block number eight—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

Lots number fifty-seven and sixty-two, in block number nine—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

Lots number fifty-on... and fifty-six, in block number ten—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

All said lots and blocks being in the assessor's division of 49¼ acres in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 22, Township thirty-nine north, Range fourteen east.

OGDEN'S ADDITION.

Lot number thirteen, in block number twenty-seven—taxed in the name of J. Hull.

ORIGINAL TOWN.

The south half of lot number five, in block number twenty-four—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran; and the west two-thirds of the west half of lot number seven (7), in block number twenty-five—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

The E. ½ of lot number 2, in block number 31—taxed in the name of William Hildebrand.

NORTH ADDITION.

Except the north, seventeen feet of sub-lots number 53 and 54 of lots number 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19—taxed in the name of unknown; all in the city of Chicago in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the buildings, if any, situated thereon, at a sale of lots and land (held in pursuance of law) for taxes and costs due the city of Chicago, for general and special purposes, for the municipal year A. D. 1859, and that the time of redemption thereof will expire on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1862.

WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD.

Chicago, January 11, 1862.

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

And a large and varied stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of

SUTLERS

Is respectfully solicited, at

138 LAKE STREET,

Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 108 Randolph street.

Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.

Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2364.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the celebrated Oysters at 45 cents per can. H. SANBORN, 119 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1843.

Co-Partnerships.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first of January, 1862. Either of the parties are authorized to sign in liquidation.

WM. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business as heretofore corner Clark and 13th and 207 Randolph-st.

Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS. WM. B. PHILLIPS.

13 WELLS STREET.—Mr. John Crerar is this day admitted a partner in our house, the business of which will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of Jesup, Kennedy & Co.

Chicago, January 1, 1862. JESUP, KENNEDY & ADAMS.

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date. T. W. BAXTER & CO.

Chicago, August 22, 1861.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.

Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois coal at our July price, $3.25 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $3.50 per ton delivered.

This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite

Equal to the Best Erie Coal

For family use. It is mined 240 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.

Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. S. HAYES, Agt. Office and Yard South east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Notice to Grocers.

INTERESTING TO

GROCERS,

HOTEL PROPRIETORS,

AND ALL OTHERS.

We are constantly getting out large quantities of

NEW HAMS,

Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,

Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.

Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.

LELAND & MIXER,

Packing House and Store foot of South Water street, opp. Mich. Central Freight House.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending sample by express, (charges paid) and stating quantity and price. WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 5½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4186.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. Wm. Tompson, 137 South Clark street, ... Cleaning of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnets. ... Dyeing and Cleaning ... All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3...

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
8,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
550	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
825	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
90	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., consisting of a full assortment of Home-Made and Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots: together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

AND

METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.	

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond,	Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. S. Gurnee,	Stephen Clary, Esq.,
Prof. S. C. Bartlett,	A. G. Burley, Esq.,
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.	

M. F. G. Berteau m's donne aussi la permission de me referer a lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$50 to $80
Upper " "		25 to 45
Entire " "	Vul. Rubber	30 to 60
Upper " "		15 to 30
Entire " "	Silver	30 to 50
Upper " "		15 to 25
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to 10
His beautiful Gold Fillings		1 to 5

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post Office Box 4410, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS CASH.

Office, No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK.

Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade.

OFFICE, 77 KINZIE STREET.

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble?

Ship Building.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned recently proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contract for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms satisfactory to all parties, and hopes by strict attention to merit a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard, foot of Erie street, Detroit, Mich. J. M. JONES.

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.

E. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

Business Cards.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY, AND WAR CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. Office No. 29 South Clark street. Post Office Box 3640, Chicago, Ill. HENRY LEAVITT.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS. Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government. Office 68 Clark street, Chicago.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT.

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Manufacturers of

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS.

Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37), of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three (433); Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863, and whereas it is provided by said mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding: And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for five hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments: which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, and all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to-wit: Sub-lot one (1) of lots one (1) and two (2) in block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven [37] of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-one [321]; Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received, and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May from the first day of November 1858 to the first day of May 1863. And whereas, it is provided by said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid thirty days, then the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding. And whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interests due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, and all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, all of which premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to-wit: Thirty [30] feet east and adjoining the west thirty [30] feet of Lot number seven [7], in Block thirty-seven [37] of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one [1] to thirty four [34] inclusive, of Block twenty [20] of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and ten [10], of Block twelve [12], of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and eighteen [18], of Block thirteen [13], of said South Branch Addition. Lots three [3], eleven [11] and twelve [12], of Block twenty-seven [27], of said South Branch Addition.

FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Ivan Nye, Samuel Hale, John V. Ayre, Joseph C. Bullock, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Russell vs. Lamberton C. Hall, Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Edward S. Hall, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago: Notice is hereby given to the said Edward S. Hall, that the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of December, 1861, against the above named defendants, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March next, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Edward S. Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl't's Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1862.—Philip J. Price and David Morris vs. Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—Attachment.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 24th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris and against the estate of the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, for the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

Commission Merchants.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

5½ Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6181.

Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

SLOAN & FERRELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

22 SOUTH WATER STREET.

For the sale and storage of Flour, Pork, Grain, Butter, Seeds, Game, Poultry, and Country Produce generally. Consignments solicited, and advances made on the same.

W. F. SLOAN. J. H. FERRELL.

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 83 Randolph street, as

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS

And General Commission Agents.

Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call.

P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very finest quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public to merit a share of its patronage.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office No. 3 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 3287.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Velverdon Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

233 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3631.

Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.

WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

A. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. E. HOW

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 121 South Waterstreet, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1518.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 154 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6167, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. S. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 5 Locust Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advance made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. R. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 225 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can offer superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 248 and 250 South Water street.

ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water Street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.)

No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED,

BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,

HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,

SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,

Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.

We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41..........LaSalle Street..........41.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861, Trains will leave the West side Union Depot at 9 A. M. ... Sundays, and 11:15 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5:40 A. M. and ... P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M.

JAMES WORN, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; through to all the above points, connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

5:00 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford. Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted:

11:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. for Dixon, Iowa, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861..........1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching those places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. at 5 A. M., reach Clyde at 6.30 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at 8.00 A. M., Carey at 8.50 A. M., Bellefontaine at 11.17 A. M., Urbana at 12.10 P. M.—Dine—connecting with the train on the Col., P. & Ind. Road, reaching Columbus at 2.50 P. M., Springfield at 1.10 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2.30 P. M., Hamilton at 4.35 P. M., and Cincinnati at 5.45 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.10 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.40 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo.

Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

H. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.

L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Account Books.

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WILL NOT CORODE.

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JUST THE THING

JUST THE THING

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR SALE AT

140 LAKE STREET,

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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPES, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

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FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manila and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 270 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MOREY,

3 Board of Trade Building.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS,

99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in his line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 3686.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 30 LASALLE STREET.

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Railroads.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

235 Miles Double Track,

(With its connections,)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED, AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,

(With close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

ALSO,

Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown,

With three daily trains to New York.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (430 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.

H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.

J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.

R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.

H. W. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.

C. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.

HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.

H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.

R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.

J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.

JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.

G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburgh, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via. Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 4:30 P. M. ... Through Trains arrive at 5:15 A. M. and 5:... P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:50 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays)

6:00 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays)

3:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

New York Day Express.

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

6:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

... Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at ... A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York ... A. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:... Albany 5:15 A. M., New York 1... M., Boston ...

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:30 P. M., Fast Express, arrive at ... A. M., and Fast Express; at 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:

8:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:32 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:05 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 73 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New-York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty-st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows—Day Express at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 5:30 P. M.; Night Express at 11:45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 5:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, South Water streets, as follows:

9:30 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at ... P. M., Springfield ... P. M., Decatur ... P. M., Springfield ... P. M., Alton ... P. M., St. Louis ... P. M., Terre Haute ... A. M., Cairo ... A. M.

8:00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at ... A. M., Springfield ... A. M., Alton ... A. M., St. Louis ... A. M., Terre Haute ... P. M., Odin ... Centralia ... P. M., Evansville ... P. M., Cairo ... P. M.

On Saturdays the 8:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:40 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn
6:15 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	...

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

... Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Peru, Urbana, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Peru, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamilton, Marietta, Parkersburg, and Wheeling.

Trains arrive at Chicago ... Tickets by this route can be obtained at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West and at the Company's Office, No. ... Randolph street, Chicago.

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for February has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, where subscriptions are received at $2.25 per year.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and the Continental Monthly for February have been received by J. R. Walsh, corner of Madison Street and Custom House Place.

COLD WEATHER.—Yesterday was the coldest day of the season and frozen ears were as plenty as shoulder straps. The thermometer at Buck & Rayner's drug store indicated 12° below zero at seven A. M., and 4° below at noon. At O'Hara's drug store the thermometer stood at 15° below at seven A. M., 6° below at one P. M., and 1° below at six P. M.

COL. MULLIGAN AND HIS LECTURING TOUR.—Considerable excitement is being caused among the officers and privates of the Irish Brigade at the protracted absence of Col. Mulligan upon a lecturing tour, when his services are so much needed at home. Several of the officers have spoken with us, and desire us to invite the Colonel home, and continue the lecturing tour after the war is over.

☞ The seventh and last of the course of lectures in behalf of the Ladies Education Society, will be given this Tuesday evening, January 14th, at the First Baptist Church, by Prof. A. H. Mixer, of Chicago University. Subject, "Germany and the Germans." Several years residence in that country, and a thorough knowledge of its language, have given him rare facilities for an acquaintance with his subject.

DIARIES FOR 1862.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have just received their second supply of those superb Turkey morocco covered diaries for 1862. The assortment, in regard to sizes, is now complete. Parties can be suited in either shape, size, or quality, at prices much less than the usual standard. A visit to McNally's, and an examination of his stock of pocket diaries, will convince you of the fact that for finish, style, and beauty, they have not their equals in the city.

PIPERS WANTED.—In another column will be found an advertisement calling for pipers for the Scotch regiment, now in process of formation under the auspices of Daniel Cameron, Colonel commanding. We are pleased to know that this regiment is meeting with good success in its organization, and that the nucleus of a splendid corps has already been established. All those skilled to play upon the pipes would do well to consult the advertisement referred to above.

☞ Among the successful inventions of the day is the *Cocoaine Soap*. Its fragrant and refreshing qualities, together with the silken smoothness which it imparts to the hands and face, are the unmistakable evidences of its excellence and agreeable influences. The public have discovered its excellence and given assent to its value. The experience of the thousands who use it, the voluntary testimony of the unprejudiced, and the judgment of the learned and enlightened, have conferred upon it a reputation of the highest value. It is put up in boxes at 35 and 50 cents the box by Smith & Dwyer, opposite the Tremont House.

PRESENTATION AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Yesterday afternoon, Col. Cumming, of the Chicago Legion, 50th regiment Illinois volunteers, was taken wholly by surprise at the appearance of his command in front of his headquarters; and when called to the door, Quartermaster Henry Howland came up leading a splendid bay horse fully equipped and caparisoned, which he presented in behalf of the whole regiment, accompanying the present with a few appropriate remarks. The Colonel replied, expressing his astonishment and gratitude to the donors with much feeling and in a very happy manner. Three cheers were then given by the men for their gallant Commander, after which the regimental band gave some of their excellent music, and the men marched to their quarters, well pleased with the success of their little scheme. The whole affair was gotten up within forty-eight hours. The horse is a very fine one and was selected by the Quartermaster, who is a judge of the article.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE NORTH DIVISION.—Three wooden tenements near the corner of Larrabee street and Clybourne avenue, were destroyed by fire last evening about seven o'clock. The fire originated in a cooper-shop owned by one Mr. Grimm, the story above being occupied by the same as a dwelling. The extreme distance of the locality and the coldness of the evening delayed the steamers in their progress to the spot, and prevented efficient action after their arrival. Mr. Grimm's tenement was entirely consumed, involving a loss of $200, which is covered by insurance. The engine house of Hose Company No. 7, belonging to the city, and immediately adjoining, was also destroyed. Loss $400. A third building, owned by Stephen Baumann, and occupied by Fred. Siehler as a saloon, was also considerably damaged. The loss upon the building was $400; upon furniture belonging to Mr. Siehler, $150. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.—On Saturday last David Heniman, of the city of Ottawa, in this State, made application to Judge Drummond of the United States Court, for the issuance of a writ of *habeas corpus*, that he might be discharged from the custody of the officers of the Irish Regiment, now at Camp Douglas. It appears that Heniman was with Col. Mulligan at Lexington, during the entire siege, and until his capture by Price on the 20th of September. He was taken prisoner by the rebels and finally released, with others, upon taking an oath not to fight against the State of Missouri or the Confederate States, or to assist the United States in any way. He was sent to Quincy in this State, and afterwards, being in ill health, returned to Ottawa in October following. He afterwards went to St. Louis, and made application to Brigadier General Curtis for his discharge from the service. His wishes were complied with. A copy of the certificate of discharge was in evidence. Heniman was paid off and returned to his home.

About a week since, Thomas Hickey, a Lieutenant in the company in which he formerly served, sent word to the petitioner that if he did not immediately report himself at this city, at headquarters, that he should be brought up handcuffed and in irons. He then immediately presented himself at a point named, in Ottawa, whence he was carried to Camp Douglas, as he states against his will, where he has since remained, unlawfully held in custody. The officers of the company claim that he is in the service of the United States. He claims that he is not, having been duly paid off and discharged, as stated above. The young man says he is the only stay and support of a widowed mother and crippled brother eleven years of age. Judge Drummond ordered the suit to issue, and it is to be hoped if the facts are as set forth, that the young man may be liberated.

DRUNKEN SOLDIERS.—The commandants of the different regiments at Camp Douglas will be compelled to adopt some different regulations regarding the giving of passes to their men on Saturday nights—especially if they follow pay day—or they will find that their ranks will be thinned out faster by the cold weather than by the swords of the secessionists. Two soldiers were last night picked up in different parts of the city in a freezing condition, one of whom lost his ears, and the other would have lost his life, had he not been carried to the Station house and properly thawed out. Their names were Francis McMahon and John Stone. The latter belonged to the Lead Mine regiment.

Twenty-six members of the Mechanics' Fusileer regiment appeared before Justice Akin yesterday charged with violently entering and taking possession of the Boston Boarding House, an institution located in the vicinity of Van Buren street bridge. Three of the squad tried to capture the place, taking it for a house of suspicious character, but being turned out by the proprietor, went for reinforcements and marched up in regular storming array, broke in the door and took the whole establishment and its inmates prisoners of war. They then compelled the woman of the house to treat. Her husband went for the police, and then came a pitched battle between the authorities of the United States and the city of Chicago. The policemen conquered and took the entire twenty-six Fusileers to the Armory, where they staid over the Sabbath. They were fined $5 each, and their Captains will either have to pay their fines or lose their services until their assessments can be worked out at the Bridewell.

Sixteen more soldiers were taken at a small den on Clark street, for disorderly conduct. Taking all things into consideration, the Police Court was more soldierly than civil this morning. The fines assessed were not far from $200.

HORSE TRADE OF CHICAGO.

SALES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Over a Million Dollars Expended in 1861.

Below we present a carefully prepared exhibit of the horse trade in Chicago during the past year, which will be found of interest as evidencing a magnitude in this branch of business, surprising even to dealers themselves. The necessity of supplying a large number of cavalry regiments, occasioned by the war, has given an impetus to this trade and expanded it to proportions far exceeding those of any previous year, although it was always a respectable source of income and a noticeable feature in the business annals of the city.

It was not until the latter part of the summer that the Government appeared in our market as a purchaser of horses, and from that time until Jan. 1st, 1862, the number purchased by Government, as appears from the report annexed, exceeds 8,000 head. The first contracts were made with parties in this city at $135 a head. In filling these a large number of superior animals were bought at prices ranging from $75 to $100 and turned over to the Government at the contract price. Such profits, so enormously disproportioned, naturally led to remonstrance, and in a short time, through the interference of the proper officer at this point, the Government was enabled to purchase the horses required at greatly reduced rates. The latest contract with which we are acquainted, was made at $84, the horses to be equal in all respects to those purchased for the larger sum first mentioned.

Whatever may be the figures paid upon horses, there are avenues open to fraud, in the travelling of which, if contractors have not been fast, it was owing to the inferiority of the animals they rode rather than their own inclinations, and we have had it intimated to us by the knowing ones that the presentation of a fine horse and equipments to a military officer often was the finger-board to a fat contract. In this way and in many others, animals have been palmed upon the Government that would disgrace the most ill-conditioned barn yard. The majority of the horses purchased, however, have been superior to those purchased in Eastern stables.

The number of horses sold to civilians and officers for private use exceeds 2,000. These brought sums ranging from $1,000 to $100—the average being about $112. Two were sold at $1,000 each—and a pair for the same sum. The well known "Dave," belonging to C. L. Stokes, was sold to a New York firm for $625, and they afterwards refused $2,000 for him.

A reference to the recapitulation noted below show that 11,165 horses were sold, for which purchasers paid the enormous sum of $1,151,387. We believe this to be rather below than above the amount paid. It is proper to state that the figures are obtained from the dealers in most instances, and can be considered reliable.

Our reporter visited the stables of E. R. Boyington, located at No. 80 State street. Mr. B., although confining his business principally to the livery of horses, has sold and exchanged 60 head within the year past, at prices averaging $130. Total amount of sales, $7,800. He has the contract for purchasing 700 cavalry horses for Col. Daniels' cavalry regiment, located at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Contract price—about $85 per head.

The Phoenix Stables, the headquarters of Messrs. Sanger, Wallace & Mix, have presented a very animated appearance during the last few months. The following are the figures: For Government, Sanger, Wallace & Mix have purchased 1,200 head; Sanger & Wallace bought 1,200 for the same; and Wallace & Mix 500; in all, 2,900 horses for Government at an average price of $100, making the total sales $290,000. The first contract of 1,200 was at not less than $125, and the latter at about $90. One hundred dollars is a small average. They have also sold to officers and civilians 20 horses at prices averaging $125, in amount $2,500, making a grand total of $292,500.

Richard Withers, whose stable is at No. 191 State street, has sold to officers and civilians 40 horses at an average of $110, in all amounting to $4,400.

C. A. Talcott whose "Horse Bazaar" is at No. 190 State street, sold to Government 400 horses at an average of $100, in all $40,000. The same party has sold to civilians 200 head at an average of $125, amounting to $25,000. Mr. Talcott has also furnished 7 extra animals for officers, at an average of $200 each, and a fine pair of carriage horses which were sold and taken to Pittsburgh for $1,000. The total sales at the "Horse Bazaar" amount to $77,400.

Wm. Patrick, No. 221 State street, has furnished for Government 400 head at about $100, amounting to $40,000. To civilians he has sold 100 head at $100, total $10,000, and 24 first class animals to officers at $200, total $4,800. Total sales to Government and others $54,800. Mr. Patrick has 50 good horses in his stables, worth $100 each.

James F. Fish, Clark street, between Adams and Quincy, sold to Government 200 horses at an average of $100—amounting to $20,000, and 75 to civilians at $120—receiving therefor $9,000. Total sales, $29,000.

The stable of L. Tiffany, corner of Couch place and Wabash avenue, was sold out under a mortgage some time during the fall, and the sales have been limited. Previous to the auction, 35 horses were sold at about $125 each. One horse was sold to Government at $90, and a valuable animal belonging to Tilton, of the "Tremont," was purchased by a Buffalo man for $600. Total sales for the year, $5,065.

P. R. Morgan, rear of Sherman House. At the commencement of his purchases, he bought at the rate of 50 to 100 horses daily. The sum received by him on his first contract was about $135 each. These were purchased at prices varying from $80 to $90, leaving a comfortable margin for the contractor. Subsequently, the prices received were reduced materially. Of the entire number purchased by Mr. Morgan, but two animals were returned upon his hands as not coming up to the regulation standard. In one instance a horse would not be received by Capt. Webb, for Brackett's Cavalry, which was sold to Col. Dickey, of the 4th Illinois Cavalry, for his individual use. The total sales for the year, by Mr. Morgan, have been 1,200 horses to Government, at an estimated average price of $100, amounting in the aggregate to $120,000; and 800 to officers and civilians, averaging $150 each—in all $120,000. Total sales by Mr. Morgan, $240,000. This dealer has sold a single horse for $1,000, one pair for $800, and several spans at from $300 to $500.

C. C. Fife, whose stables are located in Couch Place, between LaSalle and Wells streets, sold the Government 20 horses for $95 each, amounting to $1,900; and 30 for officers and civilians, at an average of $200, amounting to $6,000. Besides these, Mr. Fife sold one horse for $1,600 to a New York dealer; and another for $400. Total sales, $9,300.

D. Buchanan, rear of 200 Randolph street, has sold 50 horses at an average of $75. Total sales $3,750.

John Davlin—The horses sold by this dealer were disposed of at auction, and were animals of an inferior grade, ranging from $3 to $60. The number sold was 150, at an average of $20. Total sales $3,000.

J. D. Becket, Canal street, between Randolph and Washington streets, has dealt extensively in horses, and sold a large number to Government, which do not appear in this statement, from the fact that they were bought in the State of Indiana, and the southern part of this State, and delivered directly to Government officers at Cairo and elsewhere, without being brought to this city. His sales here are 700 to Government, at an average of $90; 200 to citizens at $125; and six to officers at $200. Sales to Government $63,000; to civilians $25,000; to officers $1,200. Total $89,200. William Childs, at the same stable, sold 90 horses at $90 each. Total $8,100.

Hass & Powell, 27 Madison street—Government has purchased of this firm 600 horses, averaging $95, in all $57,000. This does not include those bought in central Illinois and delivered to Government at Cairo, without shipment to Chicago. They have also sold to citizens 200 animals at an average of $90—in all $20,000. Total sales $77,000.

C. L. Stokes, whose stable is in Court Place between Lasalle and Wells street, sold the Government 50 horses at $100—receiving therefor $5,000, and 50 others at $125 each—amounting to $6,250. Mr. Stokes sold his well-known horse "Dave," who had made his mile inside of three minutes, to a New York dealer for $625. This horse has since developed qualities as to speed entirely unknown to his former owner, having made his mile over an eastern course in 2:35. His present owner has been offered $2,000 for him, which he refuses. Total sales: To Government, $5,000; to citizens, $6,250; "Dave," $625—total, $11,875.

John Howes, 131 Kinzie street, has sold to Government 326 horses, averaging $85, amounting to $27,710, and 20 to civilians at an average of $150—total, $3,000. Total sales, $30,710.

Nathan Morgan, Kinzie street, sold the Government 30 head at an average of $80—amounting to $2,400, and 50 to citizens at $150—amounting to $7,500. Total sales, $9,900.

H. Wilson, Nos. 187 and 189 Washington street, sold from his stables 5 to Government at $137.50—(Mr. W. says that the patriotic bankers were very willing to advance funds, at the time of the big scare early in the season—that is stumptail funds—and he unfortunately sold the Government 5 horses for those same funds, upon which he received 45c on the dollar)—amounting to $687.50, and 200 to citizens at $75—amounting to $15,000. Total sales, $15,687.50.

John McCormick sold the Government 300 horses at $95, amounting to $27,900. Mr. McCormick has a contract for 200 horses for Col. Bell's regiment, which he is now filling. The same party has purchased a large number during the present year for the Philadelphia City Railway; but as they were obtained out of the State they are not included in this report.

C. M. Clark, Dearborn street, opposite the Post-office, has sold 100 horses to citizens at an average of $175; total, $17,500.

J. P. Cook, No. 140 West Madison street, has sold to civilians 100 head, at an average of $80; total, $8,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number sold	11,165
Number sold Government	[illegible]
Number sold civilians	[illegible]
Average price paid by Government	$97.87½
Average price paid by citizens	111.44
Amount paid by Government	815,657
Amount paid by citizens	335,730
Total	$1,151,387

NO QUORUM.—Last evening was set apart for the regular meeting of the Common Council, but a quorum failed to be present. Six aldermen only were on hand and went away shivering.

Soldiers in the Police Court.

There were one hundred and fifty cases upon the docket this morning at the Police Court, the majority of which were soldiers arrested for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and other offences against the public peace. If soldiers cannot behave themselves when out on passes, the authorities at Camp Douglas should refuse to issue passes at all. There are many excellent men and true soldiers in that camp, and there are many men that cannot claim either of these qualities with any share of support. A blue overcoat and military cap do not confer upon the wearer the privilege of autocracy, and the characteristics of the gentleman should pertain to a man after he was mustered into the United States service equally as before. It is no particular credit to a squad of dragoons to drive up in the broad daylight before a doggery, dismount, enter and get their liquor in a disorderly manner, attracting the attention of all passers-by; and yet this has been done repeatedly in our most public streets.

It is high time that these abuses were stopped, and we call upon the officers at Camp Douglas to use their efforts in this direction, otherwise citizens will protect themselves, and that, too, right speedily. Patience has ceased to be a virtue.

Mitten Correspondence.

As will be perceived by the correspondence we publish below, the ladies of the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, have given Capt. Hayden's "boys" of the "Nineteenth" the mitten. In this snapping weather the gift is very *apropos*, and that the "boys" are grateful is evidenced by the neat letter of Capt. Hayden, in reply to the ladies.

The following is the correspondence:

CHICAGO, Jan. 4th, 1862.

Captain Hayden, Co. A, 19th Regiment Ill. Vol.—*Dear Sir*:—Please accept this package containing twenty-two pairs of mittens. We hope they will help to keep warm the hands of the gallant Chicago boys of the Nineteenth while vindicating the honor of our National flag. Yours, &c.,

LADIES OF THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

REPLY.

CAMP JEFFERSON, Ky., Jan. 8, 1862.

To the Ladies of the Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago, Illinois:

DEAR FRIENDS: Your truly acceptable present (22 pairs of mittens) came duly to hand on the arrival of Sergeant W. R. Harker. Allow me in behalf of myself and Company, to return our sincere thanks for your generous thoughtfulness. Far away from home, friends, kindred, and all that is, or can be, dear to a man, these little tokens that we are not forgotten by those we have left behind, possess a value that is not to be estimated in a pecuniary way, and the thoughts that we still live in the hearts of the loved ones at home, that bright eyes are upon us, and gentle voices are but waiting to applaud our deeds, will nerve the soldier's arm, and impart new courage to his heart. Assuring you that we will always retain grateful remembrances of your kindness,

I remain sincerely yours,
J. R. HAYDEN, Capt. Co. A,
19th Reg't Ill's. Volunteers.

ARRESTED ON A CORONER'S WARRANT.—Coroner James, at a late hour on Saturday night, after receiving the verdict of the jury engaged in inquiring into the cause of the railroad disaster by which Judge Barron lost his life, issued warrants for the arrest of J. H. Cook, the conductor of the Cincinnati Express train, James Brown, engineer on the same train, and Mr. Matteson, conductor of the Hyde Park train. These warrants were immediately placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who caused the arrest of Cook and Brown, and Mr. Matteson is undoubtedly also in the hands of an officer ere this.

The parties indicated above appeared yesterday afternoon before Judge Manierre of the Circuit Court, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each, to answer any indictment that may be brought against them at any succeeding term of this Court. Messrs. James M. Walker, Homer E. Sargent, and Geo. C. Drew, appeared as surety for Cook and Brown, and W. R. Arthur, Jacob T. Herkimer, and John Douglas, entered themselves as bail for James G. Matteson, conductor of the Hyde Park train.

PROF. ANDERSON.—Prof. Anderson, the wizard, and his family, who have been stopping at the Sherman House for some days past, left to-day for Milwaukee, where they will give a series of their entertainments during the present week. Their exhibitions in this city commence on the 27th inst.

Contributions to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the week ending January 11, 1862.

O. B. HAYES, Chicago—1 lot of papers.

MISS MARGARET CORRIS, Chicago—1 pair mittens, 2 pairs socks.

S. S. OF FIRST METH. EPIS. CHURCH, Chicago—2,598 Sunday School papers.

A FRIEND, Chicago—3 pair socks.

SEWING SOCIETY OF THE FIRST METH. EPIS. CHURCH, Chicago—20 Nos. Living Age, 23 Nos. Guide to Holiness, 8 Harper's Magazines, 20 Ladies' Repository, 23 Harper's Weekly, 20 Frank Leslie's Illustrated paper.

MRS. J. L. SCRIPPS, Chicago—Reading matter for the soldiers.

A FRIEND, Chicago—36 Magazines.

LADIES' RELIEF CIRCLE, Rutland and Manlius, Ill.—1 box containing 7 pairs drawers, 16 canton flannel shirts, 6 towels, 2 sheets, 8 pairs pillow-cases, 1 pair pillows, 1 pair socks knit by a lady 80 years old, 1 roll linen, 1 lot of Temperance Magazines, 14 Nos. Christian Times, 8 comfortables, 9 cushions, 4 cot ticks, 6 pin cushions.

LADIES OF TWINKLIN—Erie county, Pa., 1 box containing 17 comfortables, 35 feather pillows, 16 cushions, 44 pounds dried fruit, berries and tomatoes, 7 pair socks, 6 sheets, 6 shirts, 6 towels, bandages, lint, 1 shawl, 2 pair drawers, thread, 4 books, 1 lot of reading matter.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY—Blandinsville, McDonough county, Ill., 2 boxes. 1 box contains 1 blanket, 2 comfortables, 9 napkins, 9 pillows, 9 pillow-cases, 5 pair socks, 3 sheets, 16 towels, 3 cushions, 12 pads, 1 pin cushion, 3 handkerchiefs, 20 rolls of bandages, lot of old cotton and linen, 35 pounds dried apples, sage. 2d box, containing 5 comfortables, 3 quilts, 1 blanket, 8 pillows, 6 pillow cases, 7 old shirts, 1 cotton flannel shirt, 2 bed gowns, 2 pair drawers, 9 pair socks, 1 pair mittens, 1 can tomatoes, yeast cakes, books and papers, sage, 2 pads.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—Traverse, Des Sioux, county Minnesota, 1 box containing 8 quilts, 8 pillows, 8 pillow-cases, 16 pair socks, 1 pair blankets, books and papers.

LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY, Noble Branch Co., Mich.—2 quilts, 13 pillows, 3 sheets, 3 pairs drawers, 10 pairs socks, etc.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—1 box, containing 14 comfortables, 27 sheets, 14 pillows, 21 pillow ticks, 41 old napkins, 9 pairs cushions, 6 sheets, 3 dressing gowns.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF CIRCLE, Dover, Ill.—1 box, containing 3 comfortables, 2 bushels dried apples, dried cherries, dried currants, bees wax, 1 flannel bed gown, 1 pillow, 14 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 2 pairs socks, 10 rolls bandages, 1 bundle rags, 1 pair slippers, 5 shirts, 1 blanket.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Fall River, Wis.—2 boxes; 1 box contains 6 comfortables, 6 quilts, 11 cushions, 4 blankets, 10 shirts, 14 sheets, 11 towels, 7 pairs socks, 4 pairs drawers, 12 pillow cases, 17 handkerchiefs, 1 table-cloth, quantity bandages, compresses, lint, 17 parcels of dried fruit, 2 dressing gowns, 2 towels, 2 napkins, 24 pillows. 2d box, contains 1 comfortable, 1 pair sheets, 5 pillows, 1 blanket, 6 pillow cases, 1 bundle rags and lint, 1 sheet, 1 cotton flannel shirt, 3 fine sheets, 2 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 6 pocket-handkerchiefs.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Wyoming, Stark Co., Ill.—1 box, containing 5 quilts, 9 pads, 6 shirts, 7 pairs socks, 13 pillows, 4 comfortables, 1 wrapper, 2 blankets, 1 small bag dried apples, 2 sheets.

SOLDIER'S AID, ST. MARY, HANCOCK CO., ILL.—1 box containing 9 comfortables, 2 jars apple sauce, 2 jars apple butter, 1 sack dried plums, 1 sack dried cherries, 20 lbs dried apples, 1 paper corn starch, 3 blankets, 19 pads, 6 pr socks, 2 prs mittens, 1 bundle bandages, 1 flannel wrapper, 1 cotton wrapper, 1 cotton shirt, 3 towels, 5 pillow cases, lint, papers, 7 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, LYNNVILLE, MORGAN CO., ILL.—1 box containing 18 pillows, 6 pr socks, 6 quilts, 12 shirts, 2 sheets, 83 rolls bandages, rags, 1 package of sage.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY, RIDGEWAY, LENAWEE CO., MICH.—1 box containing 29 pillow cases, 16 towels, 14 shirts, 8 pillows, 12 comfortables, 10 feather pillows, 13 pair drawers, 6 pair socks, 2 hop pads, 5 pair mittens, 1 roll cotton bandages, 1 straw-tick, 10 bundles bandages, 18 sheets paper, 12 pens, 4 pencils, 7 pen-holders, 88 lbs dried apples.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY, WILMOT, KENOSHA CO., WIS.—1 box containing 19 bed quilts, 3 blankets, 6 cotton flannel shirts, 9 sheets, 1 pair cotton flannel drawers, 10 pair socks, 12 pair pillow cases, 21 pillows, 2 bed gowns, 2 cotton shirts, 1 box lint, 6 towels, 1 table cloth, 2 rolls of cotton and linen, 5 lbs dried fruit, 1 can of preserves, 1 bottle elderberry wine, 1 Bible.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Huntingdon, Penn.—1 box containing 6 cans tomatoes, 1 can cherries, 1 bottle camphor, 1 can ginger, 1 bottle tomato catsup, 3 papers corn starch, 1 sack dried corn, 2 sacks dried elder berries, 1 sack dried apples, grape jelly, currant wine, tomatoes, apple butter, butter crackers, 1 jar blackberries, 1 glass of jelly, 3 cakes soap, 1 can concentrated chickens, 12 pillows, 5 husked pillows, 1 moss pillow, 11 pillow cases, 4 comfortables, 3 quilts, 1 coverlid, 4 sheets, 3 blankets, 11 towels, 46 handkerchiefs, 1 lot bags, 1 dressing gown, 1 flannel shirt, 4 pair woolen socks.

LADIES OF MOSINEE, Marathon County, Wis.—1 box containing 9 quilts, 6 pillows, 4 sheets, 12 towels, 4 pillow cases, 1 box of lint, 6 packages dried fruit, 1 pair socks.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Fayette, Lafayette Co., Wis.—1 box containing 3 comfortables, 9 wrappers, 7 large pillows, 3 cotton flannel shirts, 11 pairs of socks, 2 pair sheets, 4 pillow cases, 6 rolls of linen compresses, 2 pair cotton flannel shirts, 3 pair flannel drawers, 8 pads, 1 package bandages, 2 packages of lint, 1 package of compresses.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Liberty, Kane Co., Wis.—1 box containing 29 pillow cases, 26 pillows, 11 sheets, 8 comfortables, 2 blankets, 14 shirts, 3 pair drawers, 5 pair socks, 5 towels, 1 pair gloves, a quantity of bandages and dried fruit.

LADIES AID SOCIETY, Viola, Ill.—1 box containing 20 rolls of bandages, 2 packages of linen rags, 4 lbs lint, 6 pads, 15 pillows, 2 prs socks, 12 towels, 6 pillow cases, 2 prs drawers, 13 shirts, 3 undershirts, 1 wrapper, 8 sheets, 6 comfortables, magazines.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Reed's Landing, Wabashaw Co., Minn.—1 box containing 3 flannel shirts, ½ lb woolen yarn, 2 prs drawers, 6 yds cotton flannel, 45 shirts, 46 prs woolen socks.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Pine Bend, Dacotah Co., Minn.—1 box containing 16 quilts, 7 prs socks, 2 shirts, 2 towels, 2 prs pillow cases, 1 pillow, 5 pads.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF CIRCLE, Rutland and Manlius.—1 box containing 7 prs canton flannel drawers, 16 canton flannel shirts, 3 towels, 2 shirts, 8 prs pillow cases, 2 pillows.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.—2 boxes. 1 box contains 2 comfortables, 5 blankets, 9 shirts, 3 pr drawers, pads, 7 prs socks, handkerchiefs, 15 pillows. Box 2 contains 20 cans of various kinds of fruit, 3 bu dried fruit.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Geneva, Wis.—1 box containing 26 prs socks, 7 prs mittens, 13 prs drawers, 12 shirts, 2 flannel shirts, 10 pillow cases, 17 sheets, 1 linen sheet, 4 double-gowns, 16 pillows, 1 pillow tick, 1 comfortable, dried fruit, tape, cotton, buttons.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, Beloit, Wis.—2 boxes containing reading matter for the soldiers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Marseilles, Ill.—1 box containing 9 sheets, 6 bedsacks, 6 undershirts, 4 pairs drawers, 7 towels, 13 handkerchiefs, 3 dressing-gowns, 7 pairs socks, 11 pillows, 13 pillow cases, 5 comfortables, 4 fine combs, 4 pencils, 25 envelopes, ½ quire paper, 2 cases soap, pins, thread and buttons, dried fruit, cherries, blackberries, plums, currants, 11 lemons.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Winona, Minn.—1 box containing 6 dressing-gowns, 5 comfortables, 5 pillows, 1 blanket, 1 old linen sheet, bundles of old cotton, 1 roll bandages, 6 packages of lint, 1 pair cotton drawers, 4 wrappers, 2 papers corn starch, 21 towels, 14 handkerchiefs, 43 shirts, 82 pair socks, 15 pair mittens, 36 pin cushions, 6 dozen magazines, newspapers and books.

LOYAL LADIES OF ALBION, Ill.—1 box containing commercial lot, 6 sheets, 2 bed sacks, 2 canton flannel shirts, 2 cotton shirts, 3 wrappers, 11 pillows, 15 pillow cases, 1 pair drawers, 12 towels, 7 pair socks, 1 roll linen.

☞ The Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Illinois will meet in Springfield on the 20th inst., for the purpose of examining such candidates for the office of Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon only as may be recommended or nominated by the officers of regiments for appointment. This will be the final session of the Board.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Pres. Board Med. Exam.

THE CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—Another carnival takes place at the Central Skating Park this evening. The ice is in magnificent condition, and the Light Guard Band will add their excellent music to the festivities of the evening.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

AUGUST BRUNING, Esq.,

Dear Sir—The advertisement in the TRIBUNE of a certain resolution concerning Bruning and Schlaeger, is published without my knowledge or consent. I attended the festival at West Market Hall for the benefit of the wives of soldiers now in the field. I know nothing of the Bruning and Schlaeger controversy of my own knowledge. It is true that Schlaeger penned an indignation resolution, which I submitted to a vote at his request, on the express understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the matter. There was, however, no formal meeting, as would appear from the publication; no Chair was elected, and no publication authorized. Respectfully,

H. GREENBAUM.

Chicago, January 13, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The infamous libellous attack made on me through the Advertisement which was published in your paper to-day, I hope is sufficiently contradicted by Mr. Henry Greenbaum's card, the so-called Chairman of the so-called meeting.

The *forgery* contemplated by Edward Schlaeger was successful in your paper, but in his own paper he published a different state of affairs.

Schlaeger, in his own paper, says, the day after the affray occured:

"Our blood was boiling over but we governed ourselves. A short time afterwards the man Bruning came with Eusenbacher as convoy, and sat down on a chair close to us, like somebody who wants to commence a controversy *per force*. We stood his staring, saucy look for a time, and asked him what he wanted, and what he was sitting there for? While he was not moving and made no reply, we requested one of our friends, sitting behind us, to clear out the intruder. This would have prevented the attack, but Bruning struck us therefore unexpectedly on our right eye, etc."

The above are exactly his own words about this affair. About his motives of attacking me, most every day, I shall not trespass on your paper, but I shall try to vindicate myself the best way I can. In conclusion, I would say that both of the other German papers refused to publish the advertisement which was offered to them, they knowing it to a be *forgery of Schalaeger*.

Respectfully, AUGUSTUS BRUNING.

☞ The Yankee Card Writer hereafter receives orders for his wedding and visiting cards at both hotels, the Sherman and Tremont. Ladies call in parlors. Send 4 stamps for samples to the Sherman House. 5t

AN EATING HOUSE FOR THE PEOPLE.—A place where people can obtain a meal at short notice, cheap, palatable and cleanly, and convenient to business houses, is what is evidently needed in a large city. It is the aim and intention of Mr. S. H. Thompson to keep such a restaurant at No. 58 Dearborn street. Give him a call. ja12-3t

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 38 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. ju7-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

"Tans, freckles, pimples, candid truth must say,
Are envious clouds that darken beauty's ray;
A classic face, if sallow who admires,
And at the sight of blotches, Love retires."

Ladies, to remove tans, freckles, pimples, sallowness, etc., use Laird's *Bloom of Youth*, or Liquid Pearl. It gives the skin a soft, satin-like texture, and imparts a freshness, smoothness, and transparency that can only be produced by this invaluable article. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House. ja8-6t

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-1y

DIED.

At his home in Hyde Park, Chicago, at 4½ o'clock, Monday afternoon, January 13th, 1862, S. CURTISS P. BOGUE, aged twenty-five years and two days.

☞ Particulars as to the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1,100	40 " "	2,200

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274. oc5'59-1y

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,

(Formerly Draker & Seville.)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

se11-g601-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Skates.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

THE DIME CREEPER.

The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also,

Just Received,

Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED

STUB TOE SKATES.

These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

No. 108 LAKE STREET.

SKATE EMPORIUM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.

CHILDREN'S SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays.

de17 GEO. T. ABBEY, 2 180 Lake street.

Safes.

THE RECENT FIRE IN BROADWAY. BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago, has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co's Drug Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for paper and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbeded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN HOURS, or nearly FIVE DAYS. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 60 State street.

ja1-k135-1y4thp

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1862.

The excessively cold weather of this morning seemed to freeze up the channels of trade, but in the afternoon business was more active, and the demands upon some of our bankers from the pork trade were quite up to their ability to supply the currency to fund them. In fact they reported currency towards the close nearly as scarce as it was two weeks ago. Other bankers whose business is not principally with the pork dealers, reported matters more comfortable. For ourselves we are in no humor to see paper money, under present circumstances, become specially abundant. But that the process of circulating the bills of suspended banks here is going on largely no one who has had a chance to observe the increased quantities of Eastern money afloat can doubt. Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa money is disappearing, and a medley of issues worth from one and a half to five per cent. less than our own home currency, is taking its place.

Our dispatches confirm the anticipations expressed in this morning's issue. Gold has to-day been selling in New York at 3@3½ premium. It was, therefore, weaker here. Bankers and brokers were unwilling to pay over 2@2½ for it, and the selling price was 3@3½. Rates here, as long as New York Exchange rules so low, cannot vary much from those in that market. So long as the Western banks continue to pay specie and any of their bills are in circulation, it affords our people another large source of supply.

New York Exchange continues abundant. The banks are fully supplied from customers at par, and they sell freely to everybody at ¼ per cent. premium. The rate, of course, is for currency, and drafts are made payable in that, or what is the same thing, in bankable funds.

Money is close—not that the banks experience any lack of means; but their funds are in such a shape they do not like to use them. Gold is at a large premium, and they, of course, hold that; Iowa, Indiana and Ohio are specie funds, and are, therefore, laid aside; Montreal and sound Canadas are nearly in the same fix, and besides, they have large amounts in New York Exchange, for which there is not a demand adequate to their wishes and abilities. Of course money is close, but in spite of all this Saturday and to-day bankers have been accommodating customers to a fair extent. The cold weather is very favorable to the pork trade, and should it continue, they will be likely to have all the demand for money they can possibly supply.

MCGREGOR BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF IOWA.—The following is the monthly abstract of the assets, liabilities and condition of the "McGregor Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," Monday, January 6th, 1862:

ASSETS.

Safety Fund	$7,000 00
Specie	25,347 80
Notes of other banks, (Iowa $3,107)	9,642 00
Other cash items	112 50
Due from other banks	13,960 06
Notes and bills discounted	40,644 13
Funds in transit	2,993 60
Personal property	940 10
Expenses (State Bank.)	969 97
" this Branch	6,836 26
Due from State of Iowa	4,406 19
Protest account	38 70
Overdrafts	454 07
	$113,372 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Notes in circulation	49,075 00
Due other banks and bankers	205 19
Due to depositors	29,222 26
Discount and interest received	6,558 35
Exchange received	3,311 98
	$113,372 78

E. V. CARTER, Pres't.

O. HULVERSON, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	82¾	83
Galena	68	68⅛
Rock Island	53½	53½
Burlington and Quincy	59	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41¾	
Michigan Central	51¼	51¾
Michigan Southern (common)	20¾	21
Cleveland and Toledo	37	37¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	48¾	
Missouri 6s	42	42

Market—1st Board, steady; 2d Board, firm.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, January 13, 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	2053	5816	300	735	684	1174
R I R R	1169	9450	....	....	....	1600
Ill C R R	100	1225	6575	....	700	80
C B & Q R R	661	4899	4170	....	750	....
N W R R	1368	2670	....	99	1619	....
A & St L R R	148	430	6425	1050	....	....
Total	5499	24580	17370	1934	2753	2974

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	Lard lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	1020	1150	84	24070	....	....
R I R R	624	1985	37	....	5320	....
Ill C R R	100	912	495	3080	9140	....
C B & Q R R	....	518	48	8865	23848	2400
N W R R	....	151	....	1900	....	2290
A & St L R R	....	30	16	....	....	....
Total	1744	4746	680	38015	29?748	2298

The money market continues to work easie, and operators find less difficulty in negotiating their paper—which has a favorable influence on the leading markets.

The Provision market continues firm. There is a good demand for Mess Pork, both speculative and for shipment to Canada, and we note sales of 1100 brls, at $9.00@9.12½. Most of the leading brands were held at $9.25—buyers offering $9.12½ freely. The scarcity and high price of barrels tends to render the market for this kind of product firmer than usual. There is also a fair inquiry for Lard, but under the heavy offerings, we have no improvement to note—about 600 packages having changed hands, at 6¾c for prime city steam-rendered and prime country kettle, and 6c for No. 1 Lard. Green Meats are in fair request, with sales of Sides at 3¾c, and Shoulders at 1¾c. A lot of 1600 pieces Dry Salted Hams, packed in boxes, was sold to-day at 3¾c, but the demand for Bulk Meats is comparatively light.

The receipts of Hogs to-day amounted to 1744 live, and 4744 dressed. The market for Live Hogs was unusually quiet—the cold weather and the light receipts tending to keep buyers away—and the transactions were trifling at about last Saturday's closing prices. Only about 2700 head changed hands, at $2.10@2.29 for inferior to heavy—the bulk of the sales being at $2.25@2.30. The market, on account of the scarcity of buyers, appeared dull, but holders would not submit to any concessions, and there is no material change from Saturday. Dressed Hogs were more active, and a shade firmer for light bacon Hogs, but dull and easier for heavy Hogs—the sales ranging from $2.50@2.75.

The Flour market ruled heavy, with sales of about 1,200 brls, at $3.50@4.00 for fair to choice spring extras, and $4.20 for choice white winter.

Wheat was in good demand, and we note an advance of ½c per bushel, with sales of 45,000 bushels, at 79c for No 1 Red; 73c for No 2 Red; 71½@72½c for No 1 Spring; and 66½@66¾c for No 2 Spring—the bulk of the sales being at 72c for No 1, and 66¾c for No 2 Spring. There was more inquiry for Corn, and the market was more active and a shade higher—about 36,000 bushels being sold, at 22½c@22¾c for Mixed in store. Oats were steady at 16½c. Rye, 34c. Barley was quiet. Highwines were inactive—buyers and sellers being 1c apart—offering 17c, and asking 18c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY, EVENING, Jan. 13, 1861.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork was in active demand, and firm at Saturday's advance. Sales 300 brls city packed at $9.12½c; 300 brls do at $9 00; 500 brls country packed Mess at $9.00. Cut Meats quiet. Sales, 1,600 pcs Hams in dry salt at 3¾c packed. Green Meats in fair request. Sales, 400 pcs Green Sides, at 4¼c; 1,000 pcs Green Shoulders at 1¾c. Lard steady. Sales, 200 brls prime steam-rendered Leaf at 6½c; 69 brls and 19 trcs country kettle-rendered Leaf at 6¼c; 300 brls No 1 Lard at 6c.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,744 head. The market to-day was dull—partly on account of the extremely cold weather, and partly because of the light offerings, which were not attractive to buyers; but there was no material change in quotations from Saturday. The sales were as follows:

342 Hogs, averaging	360 lbs. at	$2.29
[illegible] "	322 "	2.35
1056 "	294 "	2.30
[illegible] "	288 "	2.30
94 "	252 "	2.20
77 "	192 "	2.10

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 660 head. The market to-day was quiet and not so firm as at the close of last week. Mr. Quarey sold 94 head of fat Missouri oxen to Andrew Brown, to make extra mess Beef, at $2.90. On Friday last he refused to sell at $3.00. The transactions were as follows:

95 Beeves averaging	1495 lbs at	$2.90
22 "	1119 "	2.60
56 "	1208 "	2.60
18 "	1118 "	2.60
12 "	1128 "	2.50
12 "	1193 "	2.40
18 "	1050 "	2.40
20 "	1150 "	2.40
14 "	1015 "	2.30
21 "	1055 "	2.35
27 "	1175 "	$30 ℔ head.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 4,746. Market for heavy hogs dull and a shade lower; but light hogs were active and firm. The sales were:

45 Hogs averaging	260 lbs at	$2.75
8 "	280 "	2.75
31 "	290 "	2.75
45 "	285 "	2.75
50 "	285 "	2.72½
43 "	270 "	2.70
36 "	295 "	2.70
200 "	250 "	2.70
17 "	all over 200	2.70
220 Hogs at	$2.60@2.70, dividing on	200 lbs.
240 "	2.50@2.70,	200 lbs.
200 "	2.50@2.75,	200 lbs.
700 "	2.55@2.75,	200 lbs.
225 "	2.55@2.75,	200 lbs.

FLOUR—Received, 5499 bbls. Market quiet and heavy. Sales, 50 bbls choice white winter extra at $4.20; 100 bbls "Bartlett's" double extra at $4.00 on track; 200 bbls "Ashtabula" at $3.79; 300 bbls good extra at $3.63; 100 bbls 'Elk River' at $3.60; 100 bbls "Baltic" at $3.55; 200 bbls "Madison Mills" and 300 bbls fair extra at $3.50.

WHEAT—Received, 24,580 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales 400 bu No. 1 Red winter in store at 79c; 400 bu No 2 Red winter in store at 73c; 4,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 71½c; 3,000 bu do at 71¾c; 15,000 bu do at 72c; 1,000 bu do at 72¼c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 66½c; 5,000 bu do at 66¾c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 58c; 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring in bulk by sample on track at 71½c; 180 bags White winter at 80c on track; 250 bags club at 72½c delivered.

CORN—Received, 17,370 bu. Market more active and a shade better. Sales, 12,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 25,000 bu do at 22¾c.

OATS—Received, 1934 bu. Market quiet. Sales 800 bu No. 1 in store at 16½c; 250 bags do at 18½c delivered.

RYE—Received, 2753 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 in store at 34c.

BARLEY—Received, 2974 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu good at 35c on track.

HIGHWINES—Inactive. Buyers offer 17c—holders ask 18c.

BEANS—12 bags good at $1.15; 12 bags medium at $1.00.

BROOM CORN—2 tons fair at $75.00.

BUTTER—Dull, with light sales at 6@8c for common to medium; 50 pkgs prime sold at 9½c.

EGGS—Fresh, 12c ℔ doz. Market dull.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1@1.25 ℔ doz.; Turkeys, 4@5c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Quiet, at 45@50c ℔ bus for good to prime.

HIDES—Steady. We quote, Dry Flint, 11@11½c; Green salted, 5@5½c; Green, 5c.

TALLOW—13 bbls good country at 7¼c.

COOPERAGE—170 Pork Barrels at $1.00.

SEEDS—15 bags Clover at $3.40; 45 bags prime Timothy at $1.60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1862.

COTTON—Continues quiet with small sales at 34@35c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—May be quoted a shade firmer, with more doing for export and home consumption. Sales, 24,300 brls at $5.55@5.60 for super state, $5.80@5.85 for extra state, $5.45@5.60 for super western, $5.80@5.90 for common to medium extra western, $5.95@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.10@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing firm. Canadian flour more steady, with slight improvement in demand. Sales, 1100 brls at $5.50@5.60 for super and $5.80@6.70 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady with moderate sales at $3.50@4.20. Corn meal steady, with sales of 300 brls Brandywine at $3.30.

WHISKY—Lower and still somewhat unsettled, with sales of 650 brls at 23½@24c.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but very firm. Sales 12,300 bush choice Milwaukee club, or amber Iowa, at $1.35; 13,000 bush winter red western at $1.41@1.43; 6,000 bush amber Michigan at $1.45, and 11,700 bush Northwestern club at $1.33, in store. Rye steady at 83@84. Barley quiet at 73@84. Sales 500 bush barley malt at 80. Corn—Less doing but there is no decided change in prices. Sales 29,000 bush at 66c for mixed western in store; 66½c afloat; 60c for inferior new southern yellow. Oats in moderate request. Sales at 41@43 for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

PROVISIONS—The pork market is less active, but prices are without decided change. Sales 600 brls at $11.75@12.25 for mess, and small jobbing lots at $12.37½; $8.00@9.50 for prime; $10.00 for thin mess; $13.50@14.00 for city prime. Beef rules quite firm, but the market is very quiet. Sales 150 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 for country mess; $10.50@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet. Sales 50 tierces at $20.00. Beef hams are very quiet. Sales 90 brls at $14.50. Cut and smoked meats are dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon sides in good demand and very firm. Sales 1,000 boxes western and city at 6¾@7c for Cumberland cut middles; 7¼@7½c for short ribbed do; 7½c for long clear; 7½c for short clear. Dressed hogs quiet at 4@4¾c. The transactions in the lard market are to a fair extent; prices have undergone no material change. Sales 2,080 bbls at 7¾@8c. Butter in demand and selling at 11@15c for Ohio; 17@20 for state. Cheese dull at 5½@7c.

STOCKS—Higher, but only moderately active N Y C 83; Gal & C 68⅛; B 30; Mil & P 20; Chi & R I 54; Mich C 51¾; Erie 35¾; Pac Mail 98¾; C & T 37¾; Erie pfd 57¾, b 6; Ill C bds 90; Mo 6s 47¾; Cal 7s 78; Hud R R s f bds 99; Ill coupons, bonds of '70, 82; U S 5s '74 coupons 83; U S 6s '81 coupons 90½; U S 6s '62 97; U S 6s 81, regtd 89¾.

BANK STATEMENT.—Decrease in loans, $1,333,641. Increase in specie, $1,380,192. Decrease in circulation, $464,671. Increase in deposits, $2,100,529.

ANNUAL MARINE STATEMENT.

By J. W. Hall, Marine Reporter, Detroit.

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE LAKE TRADE—VESSELS PASSED DETROIT—NEW VESSELS—DISASTERS—QUICK TRIPS—LOSS OF LIFE, ETC.

For the information of those interested in the commerce of the lakes, we herewith present our usual annual statement of marine affairs for the season of 1861, taken from files of papers published in the various lake towns and cities, a greater part of which has been derived and received at this office during the season of navigation, and alludes chiefly to events which have transpired on Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior:

Navigation between this port and Port Huron commenced on the 11th of March, the steamer Ruby taking her departure on that day. Navigation between Detroit and Cleveland was resumed March 16th. The first arrival from Cleveland per sail vessel was the schooner Preble, Capt. Clark W. Newhall. The first arrival by steamer from Cleveland was the May Queen, Capt. Viger. The steamer Pearl commenced plying between this port and Malden March 14th. The route was occupied previous to that by the steamer Clara for some two weeks.

Navigation between this port and Buffalo was open April 9th. The first arrival from that port was the propeller Queen of the Lakes, Capt. Crary, which reached here on the 11th, and was followed by the arrival of the propeller Iowa on the same day.

The first passage through the Straits of Mackinac was effected April 23d, the propeller Prairie State being the first craft through, reaching this port on the morning of the 25th, followed by the propeller Montgomery. During the afternoon of the same day four others arrived, viz: the Neptune, Granite State, Michigan and Ogdensburgh.

The whole number of side-wheel steamers which have been engaged during the season at different points and for various purposes was 67, of which number the following named were engaged in the Lake Superior trade: Planet, City of Cleveland, Cleveland, Illinois, Michigan, North Star, Seabird and Ploughboy.

The number of propellers engaged during the season at various points and for different purposes was 219. Of this number the following named were also, more or less engaged in the Lake Superior trade: Montgomery, Mineral Rock, Burlington, Northern Light, Gen. Taylor, Iron City, F. W. Backus, Ontonagon, Globe.

The whole number of barks in commission was 94. This number, as all others, have been derived not only from the marine register kept at this office, but from the list of those laid up at the various ports on this side as well as in Canada, and alphabetically compiled. Eight of these were more or less engaged in the Lake Superior trade.

The whole number of brigs in service during the season of 1861 was 75, and of schooners 892, of which number 44 were engaged in the Lake Superior trade.

The whole number of tugs engaged at different points on the lakes was 108. Of this number 41 were engaged on the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, or between Lakes Erie and Huron.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number side-wheel steamers in service	67
do propellers do	219
do tugs do	108
do barks do	94
do brigs do	75
do schooners do	892
Total	1455
Number side-wheel steamers in Lake Superior trade	9
do propellers do	9
do barks more or less engaged	8
do brigs do	1
do schooners do	44
Total	71

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

PASSED UP.	No. times 1860.	No. times 1861.	PASSED DOWN.	No. times 1860.	No. times 1861.
Steamers	579	1210	Steamers	565	1260
Propellers	999	1669	Propellers	930	1621
Barks	575	804	Barks	563	768
Brigs	525	615	Brigs	538	604
Schooners, including scows	3410	5070	Schooners, including scows	3440	6040

The first clearance from the custom house at this port was given to the scow Granger, Capt. Day, which left with a cargo of lumber for Toledo March 13th.

The last clearance of any note was given to the bark Quebec, which left here with a cargo of timber for Tonawanda, on the Niagara river, December 13th.

The first gale of wind occurred March 23d. As regards heavy winds during the season of 1861, there were less than the usual number.

NEW VESSELS.

The following number of new vessels have come out the past year:

Side-wheel steamers	1
Propellers	8
Barks	18
Schooners	32
Total	59

DISASTERS, &C., &C.

There were 275 disasters during the season. The first on the list we find to be that of the steamer Islander, which sunk near St. Clair flats, by being cut through with ice Sunday, March 18th. Of this number 43 were ashore, 132 collisions, others disabled by centreboard, loss of rudders, &c., &c. Resulting from the above, the following craft have gone out of existence: The schooner Free Trader was the first vessel lost; schooners W. Wallace, Dardenelles, L. M. Mason; steamer Minnesota; schooners Andover, Freeman, Augustus Handy, Richmond, (Canadian,) E. C. Williams, Uncle Sam, Storm King; brig Acadia; propellers Cataract, L. B. Britton; tug G. H. Notter; schooners Mary Francis, Harwich, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Emma, Enterprise, and steamer Keystone State.

The prevailing winds during the months of March and April were northerly and westerly; May, southeast; June, August and October, southwest and westerly; July and December, southwest; September, southwest and southerly; November, northwest.

Seamen's wages ranged during the season from $16.00 per month to $3.50 per day. Vessels which took their departure quite late for Chicago paid seamen as high as $3.00 per day.

FAST SAILING AND QUICK TRIPS.

The following quick passages were made during the season by steam and sail vessels from and to different points on the lakes. It may be noted that at the present day we have sail vessels which perform a greater number of round trips between Buffalo and Chicago during the season than the old line of side-wheel steamers did in former years:

Schooner Grapeshot, from Chicago to Buffalo, in 4 days and 16 hours.

Schooner W. B. Hibbard, from Buffalo to Chicago and back, 13 days—the run up in 4 days and 16 hours.

Brig Fox, from Beaver Island to Thunder Bay light, in 22 hours.

Schooner Alvin Bronson, from Detroit to Buffalo and back, in 4 days and 4 hours.

Propeller Free State, from Buffalo to Milwaukee and back, in 9 days.

Bark Desoto, from Milwaukee to Buffalo, in 4 days and 10 hours.

Scow Rush, from Lexington to Sandusky and back, in 4 days.

Propeller Illinois, from Detroit to Buffalo and back, in 60 hours.

Propeller Plymouth, from Buffalo to Chicago and back, in 9 days and 8 hours.

Schooner Rival, from Kingston (L. O.) to Milwaukee and back, in 29 days.

Bark Desoto, from Milwaukee to Buffalo and back, in 11 days and 18 hours.

Schooner St Andrews, from Erie to Marquette and back, in 11 days and 11 hours.

Brig Gen Worth, from Bay City to Buffalo and back, in 11 days and 4 hours.

Propeller Nile, from Buffalo to Chicago and back, in 9 days and 4 hours.

Propeller Nile, from Buffalo to Milwaukee, in 8 days and 14 hours.

Propeller Nile, from Detroit to Chicago and back, in 6 days and 11 hours.

Propeller Fountain City made the same run in 6 days and 8 hours.

Propeller Fountain City, from Buffalo to Chicago and back, in 8 days and 20 hours.

Propeller Oronies, from Toledo to Buffalo and back, in 64 hours.

Propeller Eclipse, from Buffalo to Toledo, in 23 hours.

Schooner Quickstep, from Chicago to Saginaw in 3 days.

Schooner Eli Bates delivered 3 cargoes in Buffalo from Chicago in 32 days.

Schooner A J Rich, from Chicago to Buffalo and back, in 13 days and 19 hours.

Bark City of Chicago, from Buffalo to Chicago and back, in 13 days.

Schooner L M Mason, from Saginaw and back to Detroit, in 6 days.

Schooner A J Rich, from Detroit to Chicago and back, in 8 days.

Bark B S Shephard, from Chicago to Buffalo and back, in 13 days and 9 hours.

Tug Bay City, from Malden to Port Huron, in 6 hours and 34 minutes.

Brig N M Standart, from Buffalo to Milwaukee and back, in 18 days.

Propeller Araxes made 41 trips between Buffalo and Toledo during the season.

Propeller Omar Pasha made 48 trips between Buffalo and Detroit.

The schooner Mary Collins made the first round trip from Buffalo to Chicago and back in the spring.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The total number of lives lost during the past season is 107. Of these deaths 40 were caused from falling overboard, 3 falling from aloft, 5 from natural causes ashore, 1 murdered while ashore, 40 from exposure and sinking of vessels, 2 during a collision, 7 by vessels capsizing, 6 from vessels taking fire, and 2 by explosion.

Navigation continued uninterrupted up to the close of the year, and no ice commenced forming until about the 5th of the new year.

The propeller Montgomery, it may be added, was the first steamer which came out in the spring, and the last to lay up in the fall, ending her trips January 5th, 1862.

J. W. HALL, Marine Reporter.

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation as Principal of a Public Graded, or Union School, by one thoroughly qualified, with the best of recommendations, and six years experience in a large Graded School. Address "Teacher," Springfield, Mass. care of Republican office. ja11-k295-3t-1w

WANTED—Five Carriage Trimmers to whom constant employment will be given. TAYLOR, BUTTERWORTH & CO., ja11-k280-3t Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Deer Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 5860. de30-k79-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1659. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28-k85-1y

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2301. oc24-g609-3m

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—A middle aged man, thoroughly qualified by many years practical experience with books and accounts, wants a situation as Book-keeper, Office Agent or Clerk, or in some more active capacity. Is a fine penman and has a good knowledge of business generally. Good references given. Inquire of Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins, Lake street, or address "E. 122," Post Office Box 2828, Chicago. ja13-k332-3t

$1,000. A man of thorough business experience, having One Thousand Dollars, desires a partnership in some reliable mercantile or commercial business in Chicago, or would take a clerkship or agency, loaning the above amount on proper security, for a limited time. The best of city references given and required. Address for a few days, P. O. Box 129, Burlington, Iowa. ja11-k284-3t

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, northeast corner Randolph and Lasalle street, or address P. O. Box 3633, Chicago, Ill. de17-h887-1m

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—A gentleman of large experience and business habits, is desirous of forming a partnership, or joining a concern having capital to make advances, in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in Chicago. Having a large Eastern acquaintance and facilities for obtaining commissions for purchases for Eastern account, and first-rate Western connections, he could command a large and profitable business. Satisfactory references given. Address "MERCHANT," Post Office Box 6170. ja8-k264-3w

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having BEES WAX, In large or small quantities, will find a cash purchaser by addressing, stating price, KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street. de28-k25-1y

A CLOSE BUYER—North of North Avenue. Wanted—two good vacant lots, or two lots with a moderate sized and convenient house. Apply, by letter, to "D," Land Department, I. C. R. R. Company. ja9-k230-1w

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of Lloyd's Great Military Maps —AT— MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square, worth $10—price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $20—price 25 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America—3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price and two cents in stamps to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., 114 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 2332.

Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted. Send $1.50 for samples.

All communications requiring an answer must enclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian, and can be sent to foreign countries at newspaper postage.

Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Map:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1861.

J. DIXON, JR., Chicago, Ill.:

SIR:—I return you my thanks for a copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable publication, being accurate and useful. I think very highly of it. I remain, very respectfully,

de9-h784-6w RICHARD YATES, Gov.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Front Parlor and large Bedroom, with closet, to rent with Board at No. 190 Monroe street, opposite the Post Office. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja3-k322-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, in suits or single, to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, within three blocks of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 1948.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street. ja11-k308-3t

BOARD—Rooms to let with board on reasonable terms. Apply at 64 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph. ja11-k309-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja9-k264-1w

BOARD—And pleasant rooms may be obtained by applying soon, at No. 26 Lake street. ja7-k228-1w

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja7-k258-1w

For Sale.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A large six seated Boston pattern and trade Carriage, has glass movable front, for winter or summer use. Cost [illegible], nearly new. Will be sold low. Can be seen at Boyington's livery stable, corner of State and Randolph streets. ja11-k304-3t

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—We offer for sale the Stock, Furniture, and Lease, of the Drug Store, heretofore owned and occupied by C. H. Jephson, No. 264 State street, Chicago. ja6-k277-6t SMITH & DWYER, 94 Lake Street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 161 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11'61-1y

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—Either for a Stock of Merchandise or Chicago City Property, one of the MOST CHARMING COUNTRY SEATS,

Of ten acres of land, with well grown and finely cultivated Shrubbery. On which is a two-story Brick House, with a good cellar under the same, three fine rooms on the main floor, five sleeping rooms, kitchen, washroom, wood house, servant rooms, carriage house, barn and tenant house.

There is also a hot grapery, containing a hundred bearing vines, of all the choicest varieties, producing from a thousand to two thousand pounds of grapes.

On the grounds are five hundred bearing Pear Trees; about one hundred Apple Trees (grafted fruit); one acre of White, Red and Black Raspberry Bushes, finely cultivated and prolific bearers; from one to two hundred Lawton Blackberry Bushes; about a quarter of an acre of fine Strawberry Plants; Hot Bed and Asparagus Bed, with plenty of ground for vegetable culture, and pasturage sufficient for two cows.

It is one of the very finest locations in the West, having the advantages of good Schools, Churches, and good society, located on a railroad, two-and-a-half hours ride from Chicago.

Parties desiring to exchange, by giving description of property and addressing "VOX POPULI," Box 6004 Chicago Post Office, will receive attention. ja9-k262-3w

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first class four story Basement House, No. 338 Indiana street. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, at Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street. de31-k114-3w

TO RENT.—I will let my House, including furniture and grounds, to a suitable tenant, stable, &c., &c., corner of Indiana avenue and North street. A. HUNTINGTON. de31-k 12-3w

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap19'61-1y]

For the Army.

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles, ABLE-BODIED MEN, For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from

$13 TO $21 PER MONTH.

Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 63 South Clark street, under Brewster's Hat Store, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., de13-k861-3m Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—For the Volunteer service of the United States Army, Able Bodied Men,

To fill vacancies in Illinois Regiments now in the field. Pay and subsistence commence from the date of enlistment.

For further particulars, apply at No. 130 Clark street, Room No. 5, up stairs.

GEORGE G. KNOX, Lieut. 13th Ill. Regiment, ja11-k282-1w Recruiting Officer.

SAILORS ATTENTION! FORWARD TO NEW ORLEANS.

As I want a few more active men to join my Battery of FLYING Artillery, I call the attention of all such men especially SAILORS, to this. This will be the only Battery of this kind in the service and having served as officer in the SWEDISH Artillery for ten years I shall make it one of the most efficient ones. It will be Cavalry and Artillery combined, without the heavy duties of the former, as standing Picket, scouting, etc. Pay, quarters and uniforms from day of enlistment. Captain SILVERSPARRE. Recruiting Office, No. 7 North Clark street, near the Bridge. ja13 k331-1w

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES. CHEAPER THAN EVER. And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Buckskin Military Gauntlets just received. oc15-1y

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—At MacNeill's 98 South Clark St. Just received, Black Velvet Ribbons, very cheap. Ladies Skating Caps, 50 cents, worth $1.25; Childrens very handsome Caps, 25 cts; Ladies Undershirts, 50 cents; 75 cents; French Working Cotton, 2 cents a dozen; 20 spring Hoop Skirts, $1.50; Balmoral Hoop Skirts, $1; 20 cents; Fancy lined Stockings, 25 cents; Misses ribbed Merino Hose, only 15 cents. ja7-k241-1w

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, It Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses and advocates are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.
THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS,
ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY.
NO POLITICAL JOBBERY,
HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES,
ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT,
A SOUND CURRENCY, AND DEATH TO ALL "WILD CAT SHINPLASTERS."

And the prosecution of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beneficent Government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is far stronger. The loyal "Mudsills" will yet subjugate the arrogant Oligarchy. To this patriotic end the TRIBUNE will work without growing weary, until the Union has made a footstool of its foes.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It contains full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more, and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the papers of the seaboard cities.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF the Progress of the War.

2nd.—THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY—Casualties by Sea and Land—Extraordinary Events of all kinds.

3rd.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

4th.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER Political, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

5th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND OF State Legislatures—Important Speeches and Documents.

6th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY article the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial Paper.

7th.—VERY CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural articles by "RURAL" and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

8th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND Gossip, Reviews, and Pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors is, to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE (52 issues per annum)	$1.50
To Clubs—Three copies (rate at $1.33)	4.00
—Five copies (rate at $1.20)	6.00
—Ten copies (rate at $1.00)	10.00
—Twenty copies	20.00

Any person sending us twenty or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his services. For a club of Fifty the TRI-WEEKLY will be sent free, and for a club of One Hundred, the DAILY TRIBUNE.

TRI-WEEKLY (155 issues per annum)	$4.00
For six months	2.00
For three months	1.00
Clubs of Five (rate of $3.60)	18.00
" Ten (rate of $3.50)	35.00
" Twenty (rate of $3.25)	65.00
" Fifty (rate of $3.00)	150.00

The TRI-WEEKLY contains all the news in the DAILY, and brings just as late intelligence on the days of its publication, viz: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DAILY TRIBUNE (310 issues per annum)	$7.00
For six months	4.00
For three months	2.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

☞ Only the weekly papers that receive the above, with special request to copy it, will be entitled to a DAILY exchange.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

FOR 1862.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

50 bales	Stark Sheeting,	15½ cts.
50 "	Appleton "	15½ cts.
100 "	India Head Sheetings,	15½ cts.
50 cases	Philip Allen & Sons' Print,	12½ cts.
75 "	American Print Works' "	12½ cts.
50 "	Merrimac Prints,	12½ cts.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,	$30	per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,	$28 "	"
25,000 OZARK BAGS,	$26 "	"

RETAIL

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

NEW STYLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

COTTON GOODS

At Low Prices.

Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply,

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods,

Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[ao5-g265-1y]

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5th, 1862.

Contracts made with Quartermasters in the Missouri Department, and approved by me, are not transferrable, without my consent, and no payments will be made to any other than the original contractor.

ROBERT ALLEN,

ja8-k244-3w Major and Chief Q. M. Missouri Dep't.

Amusem[ents]

McVICKER'S T[HEATRE] Madison street, between ... Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Seventh night of the ...

MR. PROCT[OR] ...

Who will appear this TUESDAY ... the last time the entire new ...

AMBITI[ON] ...

BRYAN H[ALL] ...

SECOND W[EEK] ...

ROBERT HEL[LER] ...

MAGICIAN, M[USICIAN] ...

SECOND S[EASON] ...

Grand Change of P[rogramme] ...

Every Nigh[t] ...

ja13-k329-1w

PROFESSOR AN[DERSON] ...

THE WORLD REN[OWNED] ...

WIZARD OF THE [NORTH] ...

Will appear in this city ...

Monday, January 27 ...

MISS ANDERSON ...

LITTLE FLORA AN[DERSON] ...

MR. J. H. ANDERSON ...

BAYARD TA[YLOR] WILL LECTURE AT METROPOLITAN ... Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15th ... SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the ...

SIXTH ANNUAL ... —OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 ... Will be held at the Tremont House ... EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862 ...

G. MIRASOLE'S ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts. ...

DANCING AND ... THENICS.—J. B. ...

METROPOLITAN HA[LL] ... PUT IN COMPLETE ... SOUND AND VENTI[LATED] ...

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY ... NEW YORK AND LIVE[RPOOL] ... LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PH[ILADELPHIA] STEAMSHIP COMP[ANY] ... CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA ... General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle ...

THROUGH TI[CKETS] TO ALL PARTS OF EU[ROPE] BY GRAND TRUNK R[AILWAY] AND Regular Weekly Line of ... Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY ... JAMES WARR[ACK] ... General Western Agent ... WALTER SHANLY, General Manager ... ja1-k61-1y

Meeting of Stockh[olders]

OFFICE OF THE CH[ICAGO AND] MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. ... Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad ... The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders ... A. S. DOWNS ... ja8-k30-td

To Printers.

TO PRINTERS.—A ... Ruggle's Engine Press, for sale ... W. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

Strayed.

STRAYED—From the ... yard, on the 9th inst., about ... will be liberally rewarded.

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC ... By Lowell and William Mason ... ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK ... MASON BROTHERS ... ROOT & CADY ...

Holiday Present[s]

FURS FOR THE HOL[IDAYS] ... LADIES' FUR[S] ... CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTO[RINES] ... MUFFS, CUFFS, &c. ... Fancy and Buffalo Robes ... And Gentlemen's F[urs] ... BASSETT & HAM[MOND] ...

General Notices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE ... 27th of January, A. D. 18[62] ... Princeton, Bureau County ... MILL PROPERTY ...

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS ... Octave Piano Fortes ...

FAIRBANKS' STA[NDARD] SCALES OF ALL KI[NDS] ... Fairbanks & Gre[enleaf] ...

VAULTS AND OUT ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEK[LY] Office, No. 51 Clark Street. ...

The Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862.

☞ Our dispatches of last night confi[rm] ... intelligence that Humphrey Marshal's ... rebel force has melted away before ... field's advance. Humphrey him[self] ... did not melt, though doubtless he felt ... his feet were all in the fire."

☞ It may not be suited to his digni[ty] ... we feel impelled to call out to Unit[ed States] Marshal Lamon, even from this d[istance], "Look out, little boy, or you w[ill] ... run over." We do it in all charity ... do not believe the power is in him ... the humane investigations into ... barbarities of Washington. ... our own State, we regret he has ... position, but it springs from his wea[kness] ... rather than his strength. He mu[st get] out of the way, at all events.

"FORWARD MARCH."

This will be a welcome command ... boys at Cairo and Paducah "spoil[ing for] a fight," as the expressive phrase is ... our splendid army has in the fulle[st] ... realized. The advance of the thre[e col]umns of Gen. McClernand, Gen. Paine ... Col. Cook will have the best possi[ble] ... if the commanders do the ... and the right policy of th[e] ... is acted upon. Is it not tim[e] ... use all the advantages God ha[s] ... us for crushing this rebellion ... us have no more of this "fortifying" ... let our columns sweep forward, gather[ing] strength as they move and rejecting ... ment of power, on a question of con[stitu]tions. When a good blow is struck, fo[llow] it up; don't come home to glorify, ge[ntle]men, but go ahead; the lecture rostrum ... wait. At last there is a movement ... us thank God and take courage. Fo[rward] march?

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Our Washington reporter telegraphs ... following, which we most sincerely ... may prove true:

Whatever are the motives of the removal ... Cameron, it is certain that Stanton, his successor ... sound on the slavery question. He is an intimate ... personal friend of Chase and Sumner, he is known ... in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war ... of striking the rebels in their tenderest spot ... position is entirely satisfactory to Cameron's ... personal integrity, ability and vigor ... character are unquestioned. He is accounted one ... the best lawyers in the country. His nature ... of a bull dog, and he is a man of war through ...

The country will rejoice with an exceed[ing] great joy, if the statements of our ... be verified by the sequel. That ... Stanton is an honest man is believed by ... who know him best; that he is ... able man is widely known; that he is ... bold and earnest man is known to all his ... acquaintances. Now, if to these essential ... qualities he adds a hearty love of Union ... Liberty, and a determination "to ... the rebels in their tenderest spot," ... can safely proclaim a gleam of sun... breaking through clouds of dismal ... darkness. Let us never despair of the ... Republic.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—WHERE THE BLOW WILL FALL.

This morning we lay before our readers ... full details of the second great Naval ... expedition, under General Burnside, which ... before yesterday sailed from Fort... Monroe for its destination. We ... for some days past held the in[form]ation we now give, under a seal of se[crecy], which seal was removed by our pri[vate] dispatches last evening, and we may ... definitely state that this magnificent ... and naval force is to strike a blow at ... North Carolina, and ere this, has doubtless ... begun its work.

... the reader will accompany our ex... ... by reference to a good map, it ... be seen that Hatteras Inlet opens into ... broad expanse of the two great sounds, ... Albemarle and Pamlico, on the seaward ... locked by a line of low sand-bars ... spits, while landward the deep inden[tati]ons of bays and estuaries extend far ... the interior of the State, constituting ... richest agricultural region, its greatest ... slaveholding section, and, consequent to ... latter, its rebel strongholds. Upon ... beautiful bays are its principal sea... ... and from points easy of occupation ... through this extent of hundreds of miles ... coast, the map will show how short a ... movement will place in our hands ... railroad points of vital importance to the ... rebellion.

This, then, is Gen. Burnside's mission. ... will pass through Hatteras Inlet, the ... way won to us by Butler's victory of ... 29th of August last, and now for the ... time promising the long expected fruit ... of that capture. His immense fleet will ... up these waters, for the navigation of ... a glance at the lists in another col... will show them well chosen, from ... and lightness of draft. He may land ... force northward which will be within ... reach of Norfolk to co-operate with a ... from Fortress Monroe; or may pun... the rebels along the Roanoke, lay Ply[mouth] in ashes, sink and destroy the mos[quito] fleets of the rebels, and the craft now ... on the stocks, for these waters are ... source and retreat of the rebel navy. ... toward the Neuse gives a broad ap[proa]ch to Newbern, as well as other ... means of access to the railroads into the ... interior.

All that is wanted for the utmost success ... this expedition is the right spirit and ... in its commander. The army we ... are right, and Gen. Burnside has ... him picked troops, who are burning ... service. Our special reporter in an... column demonstrates by facts and ... the excellence of the command, and ... country will now ask as to its com... "*What will he do with it?*" So ... in this war, our commanders, with one ... two exceptions, have lacked one of the ... important qualities of generalship ... success of our arms has yet been fol... up. When the Hatteras forts were ... captured, the General and Commodore in ... command, instead of endeavoring to reap ... solid advantages from the surprise ... consternation of the enemy, actually ... returned to Washington with their dis... in their pockets. When Port Royal ... taken, so defenceless was South Caro... that a single regiment of Sherman's ... thousand men could have seized ... Charleston; but no effort was made. ... look for better things from General ... Burnside. The secret of his destination has ... well kept. Frequent river reconnois... of late have kept the residents of ... lower Potomac and its tributaries in ... a state of alarm. Everybody proph... it would not go seaward from ... Point Comfort, and yet ere this ... filled all the shores of ... Carolina with terror. Will Burn... follow up the blow he may strike? ... hope so. He carries with him 6000 ... bore muskets. Will he study con... when stout arms are extended to ... these weapons against the enemies of ... Government? We pray that he will ... Let him strike boldly and fear not ... the Government at Washington close ... to the clamors of pro-slavery sym... with the rebels (if not with their ...) and push this and all their advan... and the country will be made glad ... that this expedition will do to vindi... the Government and punish traitors.